community council urges auto restraint

By MICHAEL MARCH

Major business at the February 27 meeting of the Community Council was discussion of a recent article in the **Addison Independent**.

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien remarked that the author of the article was concerned with the abuse of the driving privilege extended to Middlebury students, in light of the current energy crisis. He was distressed at seeing students "tool around in their Maseratis," O'Brien said.

Dean O'Brien would like the Student Forum to pass a resolution urging students to drive their cars only when necessary. A letter should be sent to the **Addison Independent**, including a copy of the resolution, and a note reminding them that Middlebury students need their cars in order to perform many valuable activities in Addison County, O'Brien suggested. Andrew Reding '74 said a resolution was forthcoming from the Student Forum.

Alan Levy '74 opened discussion of granting academic credit for work done with WRMC and the **Campus**. This grant of credit would only extend to those in the "higher echelon," Levy said. There is an "anomaly in the way academic credit is alloted here," Levy said, pointing to the fact that certain choir members and those in the music seminars receive credit for their efforts. "I want to uplift the status of the newspaper and the radio station," Levy remarked. Assistant Professor Carol Rifelj (French) pointed out that since those on the choir had to be members for two years before they started earning credit, all credit accrued was actually "half credit."

Andrew Reding wanted to know "where do you draw the line?" If credit is granted to the editors of the **Campus** and the station manager of WRMC, there is "some inequity not to extend credit" to Tom Plumb, for his Environmental Quality work, and to the editor of the **Student Course Guide**, as well as others, Reding remarked. Credit is given for extracurricular work done as an Independent Scholar project under the supervision of a faculty member. Nat Forbes, Steve Olson, and others have received credit in this manner, Reding said.

At the request of Dean O'Brien, Alan Levy agreed to submit a definite proposal at the next Community Council meeting. Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott added that since a proposal of this nature would

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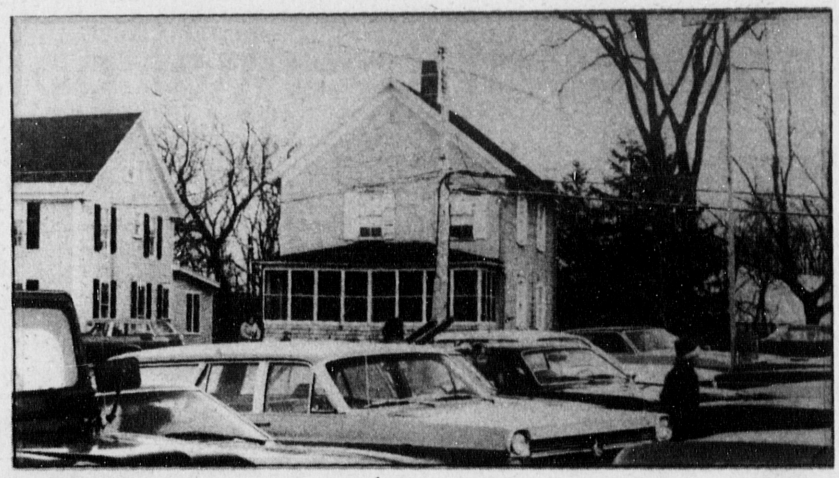

photo by nicholas andros

More parking on Washington St? Possible site of courthouse parking lot.

parking lot decision delayed

By BETH HARDESTY

The proposed parking lot on Washington Street for the Addison County Courthouse has been a subject of debate for the past two or three weeks. Last week the decision to delay the aquisition of the property was made by the county side-judges.

Parking while the court is in session has been a mounting problem, and last year the county's two side-judges, Morton Coons and Stanley James, began to make plans for obtaining and finacing a parking lot.

On February 12, Governor Thomas P. Salmon signed a bill introduced by District 15 Representative James Douglas, giving side-judges the right to purchase property and finance it with a loan, rather than paying the full purchase price outright.

This law allowed the Addison County side-judges to take out a five-year loan to finance the parking lot. Middlebury and surrounding towns will be responsible for raising money in taxes to pay back the loan, and a conflict has developed between these towns and the side-judges.

The question of the side-judges' legal right to buy this land and use it for parking space was raised at the February 19 meeting of the Middlebury Board of Selectmen. Chairman Earl Cone stated at the time that the other Addison County

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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college makes tenure decisions

Editor's Note: The information in the following article was obtained by direct contact with the individuals mentioned in it. It may be that not all faculty members who were considered for reappointment this year are mentioned in it. This is due to the inability of the writer to obtain any information from the Administration on the individuals who were considered for reappointment or tenure. Individuals whose contracts were not acted upon this year are not covered in this article.

The purpose of this article is to inform the Middlebury community about tenure and reappointment decisions on faculty members this year.

At the outset it is important to distinguish between tenure and reappointment. Tenure is a contractual arrangement between the College and a professor which guarantees continued employment until 'normal retirement.' Tenure may be granted to Professors, Associate Professors, or Assistant Professors at the discretion of the College.

Reappointment, on the other hand, is a simple contractual agreement stipulating a specific period of employment. In most cases this period is one year for teachers who have not completed their doctoral work, and two years for those who have. Reappointment and non-reappointment decisions are made during the academic year preceding the expiration of the previous contract. Normally, a person who is denied tenure is given a one-year terminal contract for the next academic year. This allows a teacher time to look for another job. Such terminal contracts are sometimes granted to those who are denied reappointment.

A faculty member is normally considered for tenure at the end of his or her sixth year of instruction at Middlebury, although that period may be extended to seven years. There are, however, three intervening factors which may reduce or increase the time period before a tenure decision is made.

The first is the time of completion of a PhD thesis. The number of years prior to that completion may be deducted from the normal qualifying period for a tenure decision.

A second factor is the number of years a faculty member has taught at another college or university. Those years, or some portion thereof, may be subtracted from the normal qualifying period.

The third consideration is the number of tenured members in the department of which the person under review is a

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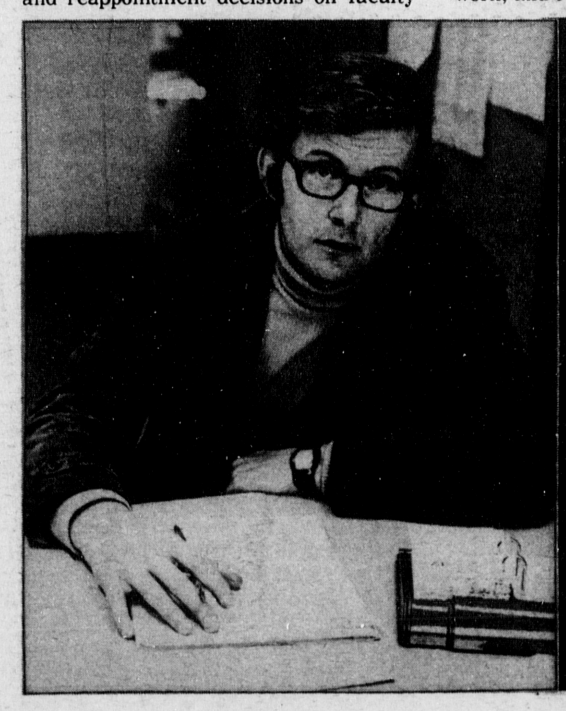
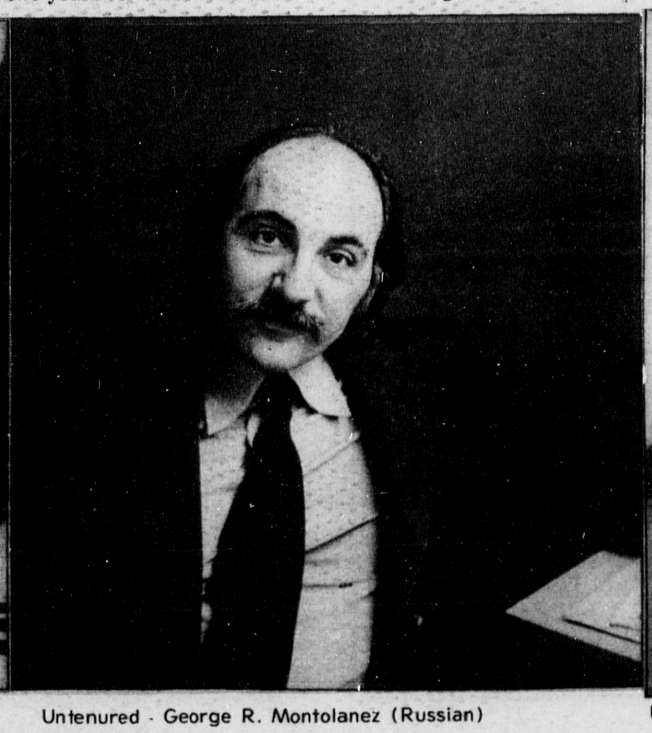
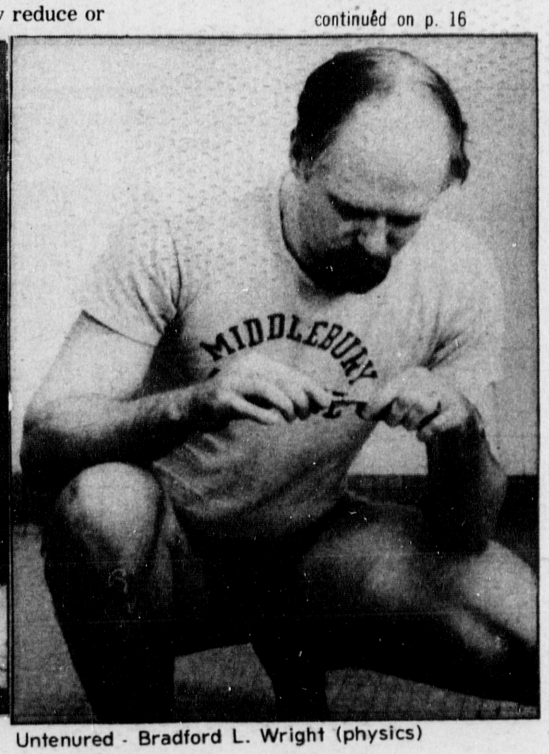


Tenured - Edward C. Knox (French)



Untenured - George R. Montolanez (Russian)



Untenured - Bradford L. Wright (physics)

control of thermal pollution

the middlebury campus

"Only lawyers really believe we will achieve zero thermal discharge from nuclear plants," Dr. Donald Harleman, MIT professor of hydrology, claimed March 1. "Therefore," he said "by intensive research and predictive techniques we must learn to deal with this problem."

Harleman explained that there is no efficient way to utilize the large amounts of discharged hot water. However, some suggestions for its use have been heating and cooling houses, and irrigating crops.

One problem with these suggestions is the transport of the water from nuclear plants. Harleman said, "No one wants a nuclear plant next door, and therefore plants aren't conveniently located for use of the heat." There is also the problem that there are times when there is no demand for this heat, although the heat would be discharged continually.

Harleman then described the various methods to "dispose of thermal waste with minimum damage and cost."

The most effective method is the "closed loop system," which includes a number of cooling towers. This is, however, the most expensive method, and it can be noisy and visually polluting. One type of tower would need to be as tall as the Washington Monument, and nearly as large in diameter. Another drawback is the need for a large water supply to cool the discharge water.

A second method is a "cooling pond" for the discharged water, from which the water would evaporate. "There is a transfer of heat directly to the atmosphere," Harleman said.

The third method is the "once-through system." Basically, the method is to rapidly mix the discharge with cool water in a large water body, Harleman explained.

A final method, "heated surface discharge" mixes the thermal discharge rapidly on the surface of a body of water. This is used where a disturbance at the bottom of the water body would be harmful. The method was used at the Pilgrim Station Nuclear Plant in Massachusetts, where it was thought that the lobster business woud be hurt since lobsters live on the bottom of the ocean.

Currently, Harleman is researching the effectiveness of the "heated surface" method at the Pilgrim Station Plant. He said, "Field measurements combined with mathematical models are necessary to predict for plants which are not yet built."

Harleman also mentioned that he is doing research for the Environmental Impact Statement of a proposed nuclear plant three miles off the New Jersey shore, on an artificial island.

Finally, Harleman used the Maine Yankee Nuclear Station to demonstrate the costs involved in what he called "waste heat management," or thermal pollution control.

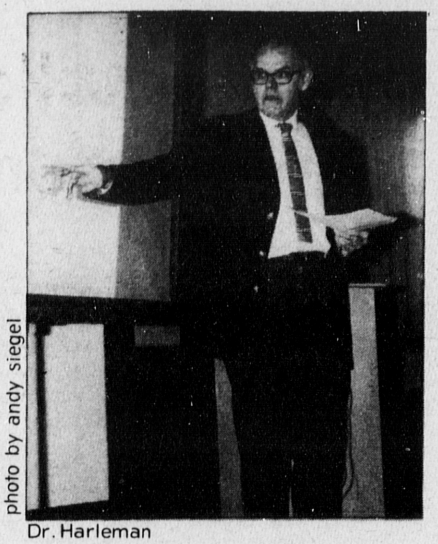


photo by andy siegel

Dr. Harleman

Maine Yankee was designed and licensed five years aog. However, before the plant's completion, Maine passed its Water Quality Act which changed the thermal discharge standards. The State demanded that Maine Yankee confine its thermal pollution to a smaller area than that originally intended, before it would allow the plant to operate.

A study of the costs which would be added to the plant's original design cost ($200 million) revealed that it would cost from $28.5 to $84 million for the various types of cooling towers, $32 million for a cooling pond, or $15 million for a "once-through system." "How do you determine the worth of this type of environmental constraint?" Harleman asked.

college has high fire insurance standards

By LUCIA SOLORZANO

Sometime before April 1, the Middlebury campus will undergo its yearly inspection by representatives of the Factory Mutual Insurance Company. The Company inspectors will visit every College building and will make recommendations and request changes to insure fire and safety standards on campus.

In a recent interview, Harvey N. Drinkwine, plant engineer for Middlebury College, commented on the high standards of the Norwood, Massachusetts company and noted some of its recommendations in the past.

Two years ago, Drinkwine recalled, it was discovered that the ceiling material of the rooms on the top floors of the Battell dormitory was combustible. Factory Mutual requested that sprinkler systems be installed in all of these top-floor rooms, and the College complied.

At the same time, Drinkwine noted, combustible ceiling materials were also removed and replaced with non-combustible materials in other buildings, such as the Stewart dormitory corridors

In the spring of 1973, Factory Mutual requested sprinkler systems for one workroom in the Johnson Building. Drinkwine identified the room as the woodworking room. He added that the room had not been specifically designed for this type of work, and for that reason the sprinklers had to be installed.

The College also installed a sprinkler system in the projection booth in Sunderland Language Center upon the company's recommendation.

Drinkwine noted that outside of the specific changes cited by the insurance company, "as money is made available, it is put in the most essential places first."

There is a budget specifically for fire protection which includes the purchase of fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, and other equipment, Drinkwine added. He explained that the budget set aside for building and residences is "to maintain the facilities, primarily, and if funds are available, we add the fire system."

The College works closely with the local fire department, Drinkwine affirmed. "Every time we build a new building," he continued, "we consult with the department."

In the case of the new field house, Drinkwine noted, the College notified the Fire Department that the facility was completely equipped with sprinklers and asked what else the officials would like done. The Fire Department asked for a new hydrant, Drinkwine recalled, and one was placed at the south end of the Memorial Field House.

The general law for fire escapes, Drinkwine explained, is that if a building has two means of egress, it is not required by law to have escapes. He cited Gifford dormitory as an example.

Gifford was designed not to require fire escapes. There are two ways of getting out, he noted, via stairways at both the north and the south ends, with a connecting door on the corridors.

Fire doors are located in Gifford at the heads of the stairs off each of the stair wells, Drinkwine continued, noting that these were the doors most often propped open with soda and beer cans. Because these are fire doors, he explained, "we urge students to please keep the doors closed at all times."

The new dorms are similarly constructed, Drinkwine noted, not to require fire escapes. The spiral staircases are not considered the two "fire" exits but the staircases at the ends of the halls are.

Voter Hall was constructed with only one means of egress within the building, Drinkwine noted, and thus two fire escapes were needed and installed. Ladder systems are constructed, he added, on the outsides of each half of Painter and Starr Halls.

Sprinkler systems are installed in all unoccupied areas of the buildings, Drinkwine explained, unless the area is made of non-combustible materials and does not need them. The rooms are not equipped with sprinklers, he added, unless the ceiling material is combustible.

Another case in which an area is equipped with sprinklers, Drinkwine added, is if a room is filled with materials which are combustible, or if the room has been converted to a use for which it was not specifically designed, such as the work room in Johnson. This also applies to storage rooms, he added.

In their fall room inspection, the Deans are mindful of what Factory Mutual would like to see, Drinkwine said, and they make regulations to fit this. An example of this is the minimal use of combustible materials on the walls.

The representatives from Factory Mutual do not go through every room, Drinkwine added, but "spot-check" throughout the dorms to gain an idea of the circumstances.

One item Drinkwine specifically wished to note was the importance of fire extinguishers in the dormitories. "They are for their (the students') protection. In the event there was a fire, it would be important to have them."

"I just ask the students not use them for water fights," Drinkwine continued. "Persons use them, put them back, and do not do them any harm. But it would be harmful if there were a fire and they didn't have any water in them."

the middlebury campus

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stafford boosts rural transit

The Nixon Administration's proposal to boost mass transit systems in the nation "will also provide a rural transportation program that would bring major benefits to states like Vermont", U. S. Sen. Robert T. Stafford, R-Vt, said here.

Stafford, the ranking Republican member of the Senate Transportation Subcommittee, introduced the Unified Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP) bill in the Senate.

The Vermont Senator said that "all major transportation programs necessarily concentrate on urban population centers," but he said the UTAP legislation recognizes the fact that automobiles will remain vital and that rural areas also need bus systems.

"This new legislation recognizes that fact, and it would provide $11 billion in new authorizations for rural highways in Fiscal Year 1977," Stafford said in his weekly radio report to Vermont.

"The legislation I have introduced would permit rural highway funds to be used for the purchase of buses for public transportation beginning next year", he added.

"In addition, the new legislation would add $45 million in new authorizations for the rural highway public transportation program for demonstration projects", Stafford said. "It would also permit those funds to be used for operating subsidies effective next year."

"That provision would provide significant help for existing and new bus systems in Vermont," Stafford said, noting that the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 that he sponsored last year "already provides $30 million for the demonstration program" in rural areas.

The legislation also provides more flexibility for states and local communities to meet their specific problems and provides them with assurances of long-term federal aid.

forum mulls over new winter term

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

The major item on the agenda of the Forum meeting of February 24th was a preliminary discussion of the proposed restructuring of Winter Term. The basic goal behind the restructuring is to "organize" Winter Term, and eliminate the inequities in the work required for different courses.

The suggested format would involve three areas.The first of these would be the "classical curriculum," which would deal with "great issues, books, techniques," and would transcend departmental borderlines. The second would be an "experimental curriculum," which would, in effect, "sanction individual faculty members' interests," and which would apparently run along the same lines as the present Winter Term. No course could be offered twice without special permission. Student-taught courses would be included here.

The last of these areas would be an "intensive curriculum" which would include reading groups that stem from fall semester, independent study, and internships "severely limited" to professional fields. In addition a student would be permitted one "Off Campus Project," in which the student could pursue any subject or activity of interest to him. Political campaigns would probably fall under this category.

Forum discussion involved questions on whether professional internships would exclude vocational ones and questions on specific projects (ie, high level carpentry, auto mechanics). A number of Forum members indicated that they favored the idea of allowing more than one off-campus project, as long as each is in a different field. Discussion will continue next week.

Other business included the announcement that a formal proposal for the faculty lunch program would be introduced next week, after being reviewed by the Finance Committee.

Rick Eldridge announced that there would be a change in the system for determining honors at graduation. On a scale with A plus as 10, 6.3 will designate cum laude, 7.5, magna cum laude, and 8 , summa cum laude. The old determinations stood at 6. 0, 7. 5, and 8. 0 respectively.

A request by the Student Sex Information Service for a supplemental allocation of $750 to publish an information booklet was passed by the Eorum. The Governor's Commission on Student Affairs was brought up for discussion.Forum member Pieter Fisher said that the Commission was an ineffectual body and recommended that the Forum withdraw the College's membership in the Commission. The Forum voted to do this.

the interesting subject of insulin

By ROSS EISENBREY

Dr. Helen Tepperman, professor of pharmacology at the SUNY Upstate Medical Center lectured last Thursday on "Insulin Action and Adaptive Changes in Insulin Binding." Interesting and informative about its subject, Dr. Tepperman's presentation was also valuable for its clear exposition of several aspects of biological methodology.

Dr. Tepperman divided her talk into three parts: a review of insulin's physiologic effects, an explanation of its biochemical effects on fat tissue, and a survey of experimental investigations into its binding properties.

I.

Insulin is best known as the hormone which regulates the body's glucose levels. Diabetes is caused by a lack of insulin and is cured (or treated) by its artificial administration.Insulin affects all aspects of metabolism by directly regulating food use.

The hormone increases the rate of glucose entry into a variety of cells, which increases the rate of conversion of glucose into glycogen or fatty acids. Moreover, it influences the rate of entry of amino acids into cells and their conversion into proteins.

Basically, insulin is an **anabolic** hormone; it suppresses reactions which break down large molecules (catabolysis) and stimulates the synthesis of lipids, protein and glycogen (anabolysis).

Eating stimulates the Beta cells in the pancreas' islets of Langerhans to secrete **proinsulin**, which is double cleaved to form insulin.At least three kinds of stimuli initiate this secretion:

1) increased blood levels of glucose and amino acids,

2) the release of hormones (whose secretion is stimulated by the presence of food in the stomach), which travel to the pancreas,

3) nervous signals provided not only by the physical stimulation of the alimentary tract, but by the mere sight and smell of food.

Dr. Tepperman related a recent Mexican experiment in which delicious food was promised to human subjects. When, much later, the subjects were presented with food, but not permitted to eat, the concentration of insulin in their blood was measured and compared to earlier measurements. Although blood glucose levels had remained static or decreased, the insulin concentration had increased tremendously.

II.

The typical target organ for biochemical studies of insulin is the epididymal tissue of rats. It is easily obtained, takes up substrates and releases wastes readily (due to its thinness), and can be isolated from other cell types with a minimum of tampering.

In general, insulin's effects on individual cells parallel those on the overall organism.Glucose oxidation and synthesis increase' glycogenolysis and lipolysis decrease.

Insulin interacts with the cell surface, contends Dr.Tepperman; it doesn't have to enter the cell. Although this point is controversial, an ingenious test has been performed which gives great support to her contention.

Agarose (a gel) beads with insulin molecules covalently bound to them are introduced into a fat cell suspension. The insulin cannot possibly enter the cells, for it is too firmly bound to separate from the beads, which are of a much great diameter than the cells.

Nevertheless, the bound insulin exerts the same qualitative effects on the cells as free insulin.The magnitude of the effect is somewhat smaller, due to unavailability of some of the bound insulin, caused by its orientation on the gel beads.Controls were run which consisted of beads alone in suspension with the cells, and insulin bound to sepharose (another gel type) suspended with the cells.

Insulin has been shown to lower the intracellular concentration of cAMP, which is often the intracellular messenger in hormonally controlled reactions. Upon interaction with the plasma membrane, insulin stimulates the hormone which destroys cAMP (phophodiesterase) and represses the hormone which catalyzes its synthesis (adenyl cyclase). The resultant loss of cAMP represses the cell's lytic reactions and increases its anabolysis.

Researchers have postulated a specific receptor for insulin on its target cell's surface, for it changes the transport kinetics into the cell of K-positive and other ions, glucose, and amino acids. Recent investigations support this specific receptor hypothesis.

(125-I) insulin enhances glucose oxidation in fat cells just as effectively as native insulin, thus permitting a radioactivity-competition experiment. Competition between like molecules suggests that they are reacting with the same sites on a membrane, and that the

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goodman cheers twice for liberalism

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Walter Goodman, author and journalist, presented a lecture, "Two Cheers for Liberalism" on March 1 in Proctor Lounge. Mr. Goodman said he wished to "sum up bits and pieces of thoughts" he formulated while covering the events of the 1960's as a liberal journalist.

Liberals, Mr. Goodman said, are uncomfortable when discussing politics. They have what is often a trouble-causing "reluctance to confront the basis for their beliefs." However, they "stay close to the real world."

Mr. Goodman explained that, for him, the appeal of liberalism is "related to the unappealing aspects of other approaches to politics in our times." He cannot agree with the conservative view which, he feels, says man is basically bad.

Goodman also said he could not accept radicalism. He claimed that there are different types of radicals. Some share liberal values, and wish "to preserve the best of what we have." But some, Goodman stated, turn to "tyrannies of the left," which are as bad as those of the right. These radicals are "more for vengeance than justice." He cited the radicals in 1968 who preferred to "pillory Humphrey" than fight Nixon.

Goodman noted that opponents of liberalism are quick to declare it has failed. Liberals often fight for one thing, and gain the opposite. They fought for peace and ended up with the Viet Nam war.

According to Goodman, however, liberals "do believe." There are lessons from Vietnam, which most liberals appear to be learning. They are willing to accept the war as their albatross, and realize they have been guilty of "committing terrible deeds with the best of intentions."

Liberals offered no opposition to the United States' initial military involvement in Vietnam, and in fact, they supported it.Although they opposed war, they could not side with pacifists, for the evils of Stalinism were fresh in their minds. "Liberals," he added, "were late on Vietnam and would suffer for it!"

Two groups opposed the war in Southeast Asia, explained Goodman. The

Walter Goodman

photo by andy siegel

"Old Left" were thestrategists and the "New Left" rallied the troops. The Young did not really want help fromtheOld, but needed their know-how. The Old needed the numbers that the Young had to offer them. The differences between the movements were put aside to fight for a common cause.

Some of the demonstrations which resulted from the fight against the war, Goodman mentioned, were siezed upon by the Right. They could dismiss the movement as "old commies and dirty kids."

The Middle Left, however, considered the excesses of the peace movement trivial when compared to what was happening overseas. Goodman said that the sometimes excessive radicals did help to bring attention to the Vietnam war.

But many radicals, Mr. Goodman stated, wanted to get America out of Vietnam in "fear and humiliation." He said liberals are used to fighting those on the right.But now they had to confront the left, which was willing to throw away the "democracy which liberals hold most precious."

The guilt which liberals feel over Vietnam, Mr. Goodman continued, is much less than that which they feel over the race issue. He said that it is impossible for a liberal to talk frankly about urban crime because he is afraid everything he says will be racist.

However, white liberals do not have to "suspend judgment on blacks." They must search for an "alliance." Liberals think it inexpedient to try to "ally with those who hate us." Goodman said that there is no shortage of blacks with whom whites can work to share a goal.

Mr. Goodman also spoke of the generation gap, which he said was neither new nor exclusively American. In the liberal view, it is "a price of progress." He added that the search for an "educational magic," or new methods of education, is not new either.

Liberal parents are not "dispassionate" about their children.They have tried to do good for them, "and could have done worse."

Goodman noted that liberal parents try not to actually "raise" their children, but more to help them grow up.Nevertheless, they have "pressured and manipulated" their children out of a fear that they would fail. Parents have tried to lead their children from "success to success," and have sometimes pressured them into things they did not really want.

Goodman said that if the parents had been "stupider or less liberal," perhaps everything would have been better. However, they wanted sucess.

And now, Goodman added, liberals are afraid of apathy; they are always afraid.

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the middlebury campus

fletcher field house controversy settles down

photo by sherry haydock

the middlebury campus

By NANCY PRICE

When the organizers of the 175th Fund Drive decided to allocate one million dollars for construction of a new field house, almost everyone agreed that the money should be redirected to aid the Library. Loud objections reverberated around the campus while the Administration protested that it had no control over the money. The 175th Fund's leadership decided that the money had to go towards a new gymnasium complex, and there the matter rested. That was about one year ago. Two weeks ago, the Fletcher Field House opened its doors to the throngs of Middlebury students who have vegetated restlessly this winter waiting for decent winter sport weather.

Throughout construction of the new field house, questions have been raised. Eyebrows have arched over the architecture, which has been likened at various times to a "circus tent, " and "alligator," or just a plain eyesore. There has been a controversy over the polyurethane floor. As the field house neared completion, someone questioned the strength of the roof, and most recently, people wondered whether anyone was using it.

A few calls around campus and to other schools found answers to most of the questions. Some topics, such as the flooring, remain touchy, hushed subjects. Skeptics and advocates alike, however, will be pleased to know that, in general, Middlebury seems to have made a wise choice.

The architect, Daniel F. Tully, Associates, Inc. of Melrose, Massachusetts, submitted the field house plans sometime in mid-winter, 1972. They sent a model of the structure by early March, 1972, and administrators began serious consideration of the new structure.

When construction began last April the contracts had not been signed and the $1,000,000 goal had not been reached. However, the contracts were signed in May and the goal has now been surpassed.

Richard Colman, Director of Athletics, spoke with unconcealed pride when discussing the facilities in the new field house. Within a space 325 feet by 130 feet are squash courts (convertible to handball courts), a 4-lane track, six tennis courts (convertible to volleyball or badminton courts), three basketball courts, a baseball infield, and areas for long-jumping, high-jumping, and pole-vaulting. All activities cannot, of course, go on at the same time, but a system of netting will allow for various arrangements of these sports.

At present, the squash courts are not open, but Colman promises they will be by the time the spring physical education period starts. The only other major piece of unfinished work is the flooring. Until the problem of the polyurethane covering is reconciled, the asphalt base will remain painted with a minimum number of lines. Otherwise, Fletcher Field House is open and Middlebury students have begun to take advantage of it.

The women on campus have long complained of the lack of a women's locker room in Memorial Field House. Fletcher, itself, does not solve this problem for it contains no locker rooms. However, the former rifle range in Memorial has already been destroyed in preparation for the construction of a new womens' locker room.

In addition to this new luxury, women will have access to the training room which is currently tucked away in the mens' locker room. Needless to say, Colman hastened to add, some type of barrier will be raised between the training area and the men's locker room. He went on to caution, however, that neither facility will be open for "quite some time yet."

Usage Guidelines

A committee composed of seven faculty administrators, and student representatives was created to determine policy guidelines and priorities for the new field house. Chaired by Joan Towne, the committee began meeting November 1, 1973 and thereafter met every other week.

According to Barbara Hammond, student representative for women's sports, the chief function and "biggest accomplishment" of the committee was determining how students, faculty, alumni, and guests would be given preference in the scheduling of time. When decisions had been made, they were passed on to Mr. Colman, and some were finally printed for the public in last week's **Campus** (Feb. 27).

Briefly, the guidelines establish that I.D. holders, whether student, faculty, or staff have first priority. All others, from alumni to faculty families will be allowed to use a facility until an I.D. holder requests it. Barb Hammond noted that other suggestions the committee made have not yet been acted upon. The suggestion that the building be constantly manned has, apparently, been delayed by financial reasons. The committee also recommended that a phone be installed.

Colman, Towne and Hammond stressed that the new field house was built to expand the college community's recreational opportunities. To this end, for six-and-one-half-months of the college's eight-and-one-half-month season, most afternoon-evening sessions will be open for individual activity. However, some closed time will be devoted to physical educational classes. Prime time, 3-7 pm, during the months from mid-February through mid-April, will be reserved for varsity sport practice.

For years, Middlebury has suffered from late spring practice starts in its varsity sports. Now, Colman says, Middlebury can compete equally with all the other schools who begin practice according to NESCAT rules.

When asked why the field house had scheduled no open morning hours, Colman, Towne, and Hammond each gave partial answers. Combined, these reasons probably produce a full explanation.

Colman was asked whether the energy crisis would have any effect on the hours the building would be open. He replied that the decision to keep the building closed in the morning was a result of a desire to conserve energy.

Ms. Towne, on the other hand, responded that the mornings were the best time for workmen to put on the finishing touches. At any other time, both the workmen and the students would be inconvenienced.

The energy crisis was not a prime consideration in scheduling hours, according to Ms. Hammond. Rather, she went on, the morning was reserved for gym classes which will soon be scheduled there. In any event, it looks as if those inclined to early morning exercise will have to look elsewhere this spring.

The Architects

The architectural firm of Daniel F. Tully Associates, Incorporated, was catapulted into the field of gymnastic complexes with the construction of its first "hyperbolic parabola" structure at Boston College in 1972. In addition to conceiving of an efficient design for large enclosed spaces, Tully's firm streamlined the processes from design through construction by acquiring its own contracting firm, "Creative Building Systems, Incorporated." This, then, is the team responsible for Middlebury's "circus tent."

This reporter called Boston College and Brown University (sites of other Tully gyms) to see whether administrators there were satisfied with their purchases.

Boston College has experienced several minor problems with their complex, but most of their complaints concern facilities which Middlebury did not order, such as a pool and locker rooms. One complaint, that the roof leaks around the buttresses, could be a potential trouble spot in the Fletcher Field House, for it has the same peaked roof. The Boston College officials, though, were sure the problem could be remedied.

At Middlebury, skepticism has been expressed over the netting system. Maximum activity potential in the field house can be realized only if the netting maze is both effective and relatively easily rearranged. Boston College, which employs the same system, has found this to be "no problem."

Happily for Middlebury, Boston College's over-all response was very enthusiastic. They were convinced that they had made a "great bargain" after correlating money spent and floor space bought.

The complex at Brown University contains a swimming pool, locker rooms, spectator areas, and space for squash courts. Few of these facilities exist in Middlebury's complex. Nevertheless, the basic building design is similar. Brown took occupancy of its complex in April 1973 and since then has experienced no real problems.

In fact, the Brown Director of Physical Plants added, his university is currently looking for more funds to build another complex. Several weeks ago, the Brown director travelled to Middlebury to look at its complex, particularly the squash court arrangements, and was satisfied the Middlebury had, in his words, "gotten a very good deal."

Dubious Aesthetics

Structurally Fletcher Field house appears to be in fine shape. In terms of aesthetics, however, many reservations have been expressed. Many complain that its design bears no relation to any other building currently on campus, nor to its Green Mountain backdrop.

Others, perhaps more adventuresome and imaginative, seem pleased with the design. Glenn Andres of the art department, is one. He finds Fletcher "very exciting" and is "pleased that the College took that kind of initiative." It is a good deal of space at a minimum cost, he added, though his preference would have been a bubble air support, similar to Harvard's. And, he concluded, it is certainly better than the old field house. Few would argue there.

As stated above, the one million dollars originally designated for the new field house had not been collected when construction began. "Widespread gifts" to the 175th Fund have now surpassed that goal, said College Treasurer, Carrol Rikert. This is fortunate, for Fletcher, like everything else, is costing more than planned. Rikert is "hopeful" that the additional gifts will make up the difference.

Until construction is complete (which includes laying the expensive synthetic floor), however, a final cost cannot be computed. In the meantime, according to Rikert's secretary, "building keeps ahead of costing."

Good Investment

Fletcher Field House appears to be a good investment for Middlebury—structurally, aesthetically, and financially. The Administration seems pleased, and other schools confirm what some may term premature enthusiasm. Only the students have not yet been polled for their opinions. However, if the stream of sweat-suited joggers and winter-frustrated tennis players headed toward the "circus tent" is an accurate indication, Middlebury students are determined to take full advantage of their new opportunities.

While Middlebury may never realize the 1200-1500 "athletes" that Boston College boasts use its complex daily, its new facilities will certainly remain in constant demand. Rumors of waits as long as two hours for a tennis court are already circulating.

This is not to say that the students are completely happy. Where, they are asking, are the bathrooms and water fountains? And where is the breezeway between the two field houses we heard discussed?

In general, though, Middlebury seems pleased and proud of its new field house. Its only fear at the moment, should be that its "alligator" will develop wanderlust.

photo by nicholas andros

Fletcher Field House -indoor track

Review: Action Theatre porno on stage

By GREGORY DENNIS

Middlebury students are quick to complain that "There's nothing to do around here," yet precious few of them seem to make an effort to take in any cultural events other than films. How else can one account for the meager attendance at last week's performances of the Action Theater (last Thursday and Friday evenings in Wright Theater)? Perhaps Midd kids just don't dig on "cultchah," or at least on its unconventional forms.

The troupe of London-based players certainly came well-recommended, having received favorable reviews throughout Europe. Yet they played to disappointingly small audiences, of first fifty, and then one hundred people.

Like "East of the Sun, West of the Moon," (Thursday's play), the Friday performance, "Pornochio" is a take-off on an old children's story, with some modern twists. The four actors pulled the play out of mothballs for their appearance here, but despite the fact that hadn't performed the play since June, their delivery and sense of timing did not appear to suffer too badly. And most errors were made up for by the improvisational spirit which sparks the play.

In the original tale by the Italian, G. Lorenzini (who wrote under the name of "Collodi"), Pinocchio is the creation of the puppeteer Geppetto. Geppetto wishes for him to be a loving and obedient son, yet Pinocchio proves to be unusually mischievous. In the popularized Walt Disney version of the myth, Pinocchio's nose grows longer with each lie he tells. At the end of the tale, he learns to be responsible, however, and is changed into a real boy by a fairy.

In the Action Theater's version, however, Pornocchio is the creation of the comically perverted imagination of a lecherous old man, played by Arne Nannestad. The old man appears at the beginning of the play in the audience — a device used often by the actors. He is clad in long underwear, a sleazy raincoat, and a black hat. After an opening bit of mock copulation on stage, in front of a small curtain emblazoned with the slogan "Sex Live Porn Films," the old man wanders onstage and into his apartment. The mood is strikingly like that of Ron Crumb's "Zap Comics."

He is greeted by his two obscenely-nomered pets, a cat named "Labia" and a fish named "Clit." With the help of Labia he brings life to Pornochio, in a marvelous creation scene reminiscent of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel fresco.

Pornocchio, played with charming (if somewhat overdone) exuberance by Pieter Stuyk, soon discovers that members of the audience are "soft and warm" to touch. He clambers back on stage and, reaching for his pants zipper, says "Now I'm going to show you what I've never showed to anyone." But suddenly, his "father" appears and strikes him down, bellowing, "Pornocchio! What the fuck are you doing!" Now invested with a sense of sin, Pornocchio grows acquisitive and greedy. But he is soon swindled out of that organ characteristic of all males, and he embarks on a series of adventures.

Pornocchio's "thing", as it is called, appears in ever-larger sizes throughout the play, much like the original Pinocchio's nose. In one of the play's funniest skits, the "thing" is wielded by one of the female actors who plays a teacher urging the audience-class to "exercise our erogenous zones." Though she usually lacked the zest of the other three actors, she handled this scene well. In a beautifully-timed line, Nannestad, who appears in the audience as a boy in the class (which is "licking all the holes in our body") jumps up and down and shouts "Teacher! There was a boy in front here who wasn't doing it!" The "boy" turned out, quite by accident, to be a member of the Middlebury faculty.

Also notable, despite a slight lack of sophistication, was a take-off on "sexual-political" plays. The Action Theater's version is entitled "Oh, Shanghai!" In it, the actors spout political slogans as they writhe sensuously in front of the "Sex Live Porn Films" curtain. At one point, "Get Yourself a Capitalist Day" is declared. Another scene takes a stinging swat at the human propensity for morbid delight in the misfortunes of others.

In the final scene, the audience becomes part of a tourist crowd on "Pleasure Island" and is polled as to its preferences in sex and violence. On the island, Pornocchio encounters his father, who declares he is "all fucked out" and longing for the simple life of the voyeur. Pornocchio, who has previously declared that all he wants to do is "eat and sleep and fuck and

drink," ("sounds like Middlebury," a member of the audience was heard to whisper) has undergone a change. He marches out, shirtless and with a tie around his neck, and declares, "Yes, father, I have grown a tie." Thus the conversion to responsibility.

The Action Theater was generally successful in imparting to the small but receptive audience a sense that pornography is "no big deal." Despite several lags in pace, the actors conveyed the enthusiasm necessary for the desired free-wheeling atmosphere. Their humor was successful, and they prevented their slapstick from degenerating to the level of vaudevillian puns. Doraine Greene was consistently good, and especially "convincing" in a short number as a leech, in which she ran through the audience shouting, "I'm a leech. I suck blood!" The troupe's transitions from one scene to the next, however, were occasionally awkward, and the breaks for intermission and the play's end were notably weak.

Last week's performances were the Action Theater's first ever in the United States. One cannot but hope that they will be more warmly received on the rest of their tour through the Northeast and in New York. Their humor occasionally misses, but they deserve better.

e.q. news

By TOM PLUMB

Environmental red letter dates for this issue will cover March 8 through March 14.

On March 8, 1970, Consolidated Edison Co. closed its 265,000-kilowatt Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant near Buchanan, N.Y. for two and a half days because of the presence of thousands of dead fish around the plant's water intakes.

The Agriculture Department acted on March 9, 1970 to protect the environment from aquatic uses of Aldrin and Dieldrin, two persistent pesticides, by eliminating their use against larvae of mosquitoes, stable flies, filter flies, and Tabanids. Malathion, a less persistent pesticide, will now be used.

The U.S.D.A. also announced that day the suspension of products containing alkyl mercury as a seed treatment. Ironically, observers from Iraq reported on March 7, 1972 that many hospitals are crowded with persons suffering from brain damage, paralysis, and blindness, as a result of mercury poisoning caused by eating mercury-treated wheat seeds. It's nice to know that if a product is declared dangerous in the United States, there will always be a market for it elsewhere in the world.

Many of our treaties might just as well have been written in sand. A case in point is a treaty that was signed by the United States and Russia on March 10, 1867, guaranteeing the residents of the Alaskan Indian villages use of the land as they saw fit. "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion." As long as the land appears unproductive a treaty like this is fine, but if someone finds Black Gold on this land treaties are quite easily forgotten.

If you by any chance happen to see a Heath Hen this summer, make note of it. The last Heath Hen was seen on Martha's Vineyard on March 11, 1932. None has been seen since.

On March 11, 1970, another island made its claim to fame. One of the most liberal abortion laws in the nation went into effect in Hawaii. Women must be resident for at least 90 days and the decision is up to the patient and her doctor.

Paul Samuelson, considered by many to be the nation's foremost economist, testified on March 11, 1971 that the SST (Supersonic Transport) was a "colossal economic folly" that would bring "severe losses" to the government and the private industries concerned with it. The MIT professor labelled the British-French Concorde (SST) "a lemon", and stated, "If as many as six of those Concordes are sold, it will be by miscalculation."

Alaskan Indian villages and residents filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. on March 12, 1970, seeking an injunction against the issuance to the Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System of both a right-of-way permit for 150 miles of an 800 mile oil pipeline and a special-use permit for the construction of a gravel haul road parallel to the pipeline. Plaintiffs allege that the pipeline will traverse lands in their possession and interfere with their private property rights.

VX, a nerve gas, was aerially sprayed over the Army's Dugway proving ground in Utah and was further spread over neighboring areas resulting in the death of many sheep.

While an air force jet had sprayed 320 gallons of the lethal, highly persistent nerve gas over the grounds, a valve failed to shut off and the gas continued to pour out and was carried by wind as far as 45 miles away. Within three days, 6,400 sheep in Skull and Rush Valleys died.

On March 13, 1970 Louisiaa oyster fishermen filed a $315 million damage suit against Chevron Oil Co. because of oil slicks in the Gulf of Mexico. The Justice Department filed suit against Florida Power and Light Co.'s Turkey Point nuclear power plant on March 13, 1970, charging that discharges of heated waters from this plant endangered fish and other marine life. The suit is the first filed by the federal government against thermal pollution.

The state of California also went to the courts this date and sued automobile manufacturers for billions of dollars in damages, charging that they conspired to delay development of anti-smog devices. In a similar case that same day, Attorney General Robert Warren sought to compel auto manufacturers to install anti-pollution control equipment on all motor vehicles sold in Wisconsin in 1953, and asked triple damages against car manufacturers for conspiring to delay anti-smog device development.

And finally, Jean-Jacques Servan-Shreiber, a French parliamentarian, cabled Senator William Proxmire on March 13, 1971, that the Concorde has been shown up as "a commerical and financial disaster." He pointed out that every cost analysis of the plane has been off by 40%, that each plane will have to fly at full capacity to remain competitive, and that the Concorde's flight range had been so reduced that it will not be able to fly from Rome to New York.

At 5:30 A.M. on March 14, 1954, the Japanese fishing vessel Lucky Dragon which had been fishing for tuna near the Marshall Islands was rained upon by radioactive fallout from an atomic bomb test. Several of the crew died after a long and ugly illness, relations between the U.S. and Japan reached a new low and the problem of controlling radioactivity from nuclear tests was sharply dramatized.

Contrived Shortage

"Although we have not exhausted our reserves, nor run out of either domestic or imported oil, every consumer can testify that there is a shortage at the pump or at the heating-oil supply truck. We are forced to conclude that the shortage faced by consumers at the beginning of 1974 WAS ARTIFICIAL AND CONTRIVED." This quote is not from a radical environmental magazine nor was it a statement made by a political opponent of the present administration. It appeared in a statement by the Scientists' Institue for Public Information (SIPI), a group that does believe that there is an economic crisis that was created by the increased price of fuel and fuel-intensive products.

SIPI thinks that "while most people have learned that fossil fuels are nonrenewable and will therefore dwindle away, we did not make it sufficiently clear that they will dwindle away in decades rather than months." As a result it was possible for the oil companies with the full force of expensive advertising campaigns, to claim that domestic oil supplies are now 'running out,' and on the basis of this claim and the supposed depletion of foreign supplies, to convince the country, at least temporarily, that there is an oil 'shortage'.

continued on p. 12

"wanted: dead or alive"

David Bromberg, "Wanted: Dead or Alive" Columbia, kc 32717.

Reviewed by THOMAS TEICHOLZ

On the album cover appears a bearded, bespectacled, blue-jeaned youth clutching a gas-powered model airplane.He is standing atop the Empire State Building, his arm raised to protect him from the oncoming airborne attack. The photo is adapted from "King Kong," but the album is David Bromberg's third for Columbia Records.

This is a studio album, in which Bromberg is assisted by such big West Coast names as Phil Lesh, Jerry Garcia, Bill Kreutzman, Keith Godchaux, and Tracy Nelson.He also gets help from lesser-knowns such as Neil Rossi, Andy Statman, and Peter Eklund, who deserves special priase for his magnificent horn arrangements.Rossi, Statman, and Eklund, are part of Bromberg's New York following and serve as his back-up group whenever he appears in concert.

Four of the album's nine songs are new: "Someone Else's Blues," Danger Man," "The Main Streat Moan," "The New Lee Highway Blues." Another three are new renditions of classic tunes: "Send Me To the 'Lectric Chair" (In which Bromberg pleads: Judge, ah Judge Mister Sirica please, send me to the "lectric chair."), "Statesboro Blues/ Church Bill Blues," which is Bromberg at his best, and "Kansas City," which is well, "Kansas City."

Finally there are two "old" songs. "The Holdup", which Bromberg wrote with George Harrison, appeared on Bromberg's first album and is back here in a souped-up version, complete with Latin rhythms and galloping horses. Bob Dylan's "Wallflower," which appeared on the "Doug Sahm and Band" album, is the second oldie.

Bromberg is already well-known to those who read the credits on LP jackets.He has helped out on over seventy albums to date, and has played for such varied artists as Ringo Starr, John Prine, and Tom Rush. Bromberg toured for two years as Jerry Jeff Walker's back-up guitarist, singing "Mr. Bojangles" till they both got sick of it.It was while on tour with Jerry Jeff that Bromberg began to draw the attention, most notably from Bob Dylan, to whom Bromberg's first album is dedicated.

Bromberg is often labelled a folk artist ("The Kentucky Hillbilly from Tarrytown, New York") because of his fine picking talent on several string instruments, ranging from dobro to mandolin. But when he sings, Bromberg sings the blues.He is gifted with unusual vocal abilities, among them an exquisite sense of verbal punctuation.His voice pleads on "Send Me to the 'Lectric Chair," and wails on "Main Street Moan." At times, he sings so quickly that it seems as though he's spitting out words, as in "Danger Man."

Another of Bromberg's fine points is his sense of humor.He seems well aware of the fact that, as hard as he tries to sing the blues, he's only singing those "been brought up in Tarrytown blues." Bromberg's vision of his own music is bittersweet.

Each expression of the deepest blues is balanced by humor. The inclusion on the album of songs such as "Wallflower" and "The Holdup" are examples of Bromberg's lightheartedness. In "Someone Else's Blues", he sings:

"I've got more dope than I can smoke,
More chicks than I can use
But when I woke up this morning, I guess
I had someone else's blues."

Every time I listen to the album, I like it more.Each of the nine cuts is good.But at first, this new Bromberg seems to be inferior to his previous efforts. Although some of the songs were rcorded "Live" in the studio, it is unmistakably a studio album and sounds a bit too polished in spots.It is regrettable, also, that Bromberg limits himself on this album to vocals and guitar.

But even though he isn't showing off the instrumental prowess he once did, Bromberg has clearly gained mastery over what were already his two most forceful instruments.

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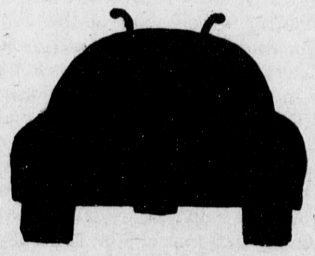
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there is a cuban cinema

By SUSANNE FAIRCLOUGH

During the weekend of March 8-10, three Cuban films will be shown at Middlebury. These films, sponsored by REAP and Women's Action Coalition, are extremely important both artistically and politically. They are the only Cuban films available to the American public and the history of their censorship attests to the continuing intolerance of the U.S. government, whose actual position remains untouched by the externalities of detente with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

While the Russians' treatment of Solzhenitsyn is inimical to the American people, there continues in America the same kind of political censorship and repression. This was indicated by the extreme difficulty in making public the accomplishments of the burgeoning revolutionary film industry of Cuba.

In December of 1971 an independent films organization, American Documentary Films, announced that a Festival of Cuban Films would be held in New York City during the spring of 1972. Invitations were issued to the Cuban film makers but none were able to obtain visas from the State Department for reasons of "national security". U.S. Treasury agent, Eli Slotkin refused to grant and import license for the films.

Prior to the screening of one of the films, the award-winning "Days of Water", Slotkin and other agents raided the theater and seized the film. This incident and subsequent raids on the ADF offices halted this first festival of Cuban films. The later law suit of the ADF against the U.S. government was turned down on the basis of a Supreme Court decision which upheld a lower court ruling which barred Belgian economist Ernest Mandel from entering the United States because of his leftist political beliefs.

That what was to be a cultural event was turned into a political issue testifies to the fact that the U.S. government would agree with the Cubans that culture is a weapon. Alfredo Guevara, an administrative assistant to Castro who helped found the Cuban Film Institute in 1959, said "With the success of the Revolution, we had placed in our hands a thing (the means of communication) whose power we knew very well because it had been the power of the enemy up to that point. When this force fell into our hands, it was clear to all of us that the Revolution had given us a very serious job. the job of giving our people and our Revolution a new weapon, a new instrument of work, one that is useful, above all, in understanding ourselves."

The government sponsored film industry, the I.C.A.I.C. (Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematographicos) has set multiple tasks for itself in replacing the commercial culture that was primarily Hollywood originated and geared for the tourist. While the I.C.A.I.C. still show import entertainment films they are primarily interested in making films with an educative purpose. They have set the dual task of preserving their history and examining the present state of the Revolution.

In "Memories of Underdevelopment," the failure to adapt to the Revolution is seen in the life of a middle class intellectual. A major scene is filmed in the old Hemingway estate, a bastion of pre-revolutionary American influence.

"Lucia" covers a wider range of Cuban history. It traces the lives of three women in three different periods of major historical importance: the war for independence in 1895, the overthrow of the Machado dictatorship in 1933, and finally in the 1960's.

In a culture where women have been the most oppressed, we see they have made great gains through the revolution. They are taking an almost equal part in education, in politics and as workers. Castro has said that prior to the revolution, "from the daughters of the humblest families went forth a great legion to serve in the houses of the rich, to work in the bars, to earn a miserable living in the houses of prostitution." Essentially women were prepared solely for marriage.

Yet the director of "Lucia", Humberto Solas, is willing to be self-critical in relation to the revolution's ongoing task. He realizes that in a culture traditionally dominated by "machismo," women's traditional roles are still limited and difficult to break out of. He says that the final episode of "Lucia", in the 1960's, is about "the contradiction between a world that is avant-garde and radical in conception and an everyday morality that is archaic and full of preconceived ideas."

The third film to be shown, a documentary short called "For the First Time", captures the reactions of a peasant community when the I.C.A.I.C. shows Charlie Chaplin's "Modern Times". While introducing the campesinos to the media itself, the film makers are also developing the possibilities of participation. It is the feeling of being active protagonists in their own history that the film industry hopes to engender among the people.

A further aspect of this can be seen in the attempt to demystify the media. Discussion groups have been set up by the I.C.A.I.C. throughout Cuba, and a weekly television program attempts to explain the methods of film to the entire population. Alfredo Guevara realizes that this is working against the power he knows cinema to have when he desires "to reveal all the tricks, all the recourses of language, to dismantle all the mechanisms of cinematographic hypnosis".

This development of Cuban cinema has led many reviewers to compare the Cubans' techniques and skill to Godard and Antonioni, which is praise enough. These three films, which are the creation of an insightful, self-critical, and little-known revolutionary idiom, are well worth seeing.

parking lot...

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towns involved were up in arms concerning the matter.

Karl W. Neuse, attorney for the side-judges and author of the bill, stated that as long as no capital improvement is made on the property, the judges have the legal right to carry out their plans, without aving the matter approved by a public vote. Middlebury Attorney Gerard F. Trudeau said it appeared that the only reason the legislation was introduced was to circumvent taxpayer approval of the expenditure.

Side-judge Morton Coons attended the Town Board meeting on February 26, to clarify for the selectmen some points which had been left vague by the judges. It was pointed out that the county would need the support of the voters before it made any capitol improvements on the property. Because the definition under state laws of capital improvements is not clear, uncertainty existed as to legal status of the judges' decision not to consult the voters. Coons stated that the interpretaton of the term by the side-judges defined capital improvements as contruction on the property, and since no construction is planned in this case, a public vote was unnecessary.

Selectman Paul J. Carrara pointed out that Judge Coons seemed to have already made the decision to buy the land, despite the objections of Middlebury and neighboring towns. Coons said he was "almost" ready to buy the property without regard to the feelings of the taxpayers, and that he had attended the meeting to "smooth things over."

Lot Investment Questioned

Trudeau questioned whether the somewhat small, seemingly overpriced lot was a sound business investment for Addison County. The lot is oddly shaped. It is 200 feet deep, but its width varies from 40 in front to almost 90 feet in the center, to 60 feet in back.

Judge Coons explained that when the shortage of parking came to the attention of the side-judges, they began to keep an eye out for some land. The lot in question, located between the Bakery Lane Food Shop and the law firm of Lynch, Ketcham, and Foley, was put up for sale. When the judges expressed interest in the property, Mrs. Irene Brown, the owner, was asking $37,500 for it. The price eventually agreed upon was $37,000 and Judge Coons felt that the price was not exorbitant. He also stated that the lot was the most convenient one available.

Apparently Trudeau had offered the side-judges the use of his land on the East side of the courthouse for parking, although his letter to the judges did not specify the terms he was offering. Another alternative would have been to construct a new courthouse outside of Middlebury, which would have allowed room for expanded parking space. It was generally concluded that the present courthouse is in sound condition and well-situated, and should not be replaced.

As it became apparent that the objections of the Middlebury Board of Selectmen, and those of the towns of Bristol, Monkton, Panton, New Haven, and Salisbury were not going to stop the project, Carrara suggested that the side-judges might reverse their decision, if the people of Addison County were to voice opposition to it at their upcoming town meeting. Judge Coons said that the decision to impose an added tax would have to be made by 9 am. the next day. Since the Board felt that the objections to the parking lot could not be ignored, its members moved to place the issue on the voter opinion poll at the March 5 Town Meeting. The Selectmen added a request that the judges table any action until the results of the poll were tabulated.
tulated.

The objections of Chairman Earl Cone, a reputed advocate of 'home rule,' and the Selectmen of the other towns, centered on the manner in which the side-judges carried out the project by introducing legislation rather than approaching the taxpayer. A letter was recently sent to the Middlebury Selectmen, by the Addison County towns assessed with the additional financial burden of the parking lot purchase, requesting the support of Middlebury Selectmen in the event that the towns decide to challenge the judges in court. The town of Bristol has considered witholding its taxes until the situation has been cleared up legally.

The side-judges released a statement Wednesday morning as planned, which included their 1974 fiscal budget of $33,992, and a 1 1/8 tax allotment on the Equalized Grand List to finance the parking lot. The loan has been approved for $37,000 by the National Bak of Middlebury at four and one-quarter per cent interest, to be paid back over a period of five years.

The judges are delaying the decision to purchase the property until the return of their attorney, Karl Neuse. Plans include putting the houe up for bid, so that it can be moved rather than torn down. The surface of the lot will be graded and covered with crushed stone, rather than paved, if the project is undertaken.

council...

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have to be passed by the Educational Council and the faculty, its chance of implementation is "very slim."

Dean O'Brien announced that the Fraternity Fact Finding Committee is "very close" to releasing its report. The committee realizes it "can't leave the fraternities in a bag," and will report its proposals in "two to three weeks at the latest," O'Brien said. The specific proposals submitted last week to the committee for consideration by Dean O'Brien and President Armstrong, will be included in the final report.

O'Brien concluded the meeting saying that the College may soon by paying as much as $27 a ton for coal that now costs $17. The administration is keeping a "wary eye" on all monetary expenditures. "If things really got bad enough, we would have to make some very drastic moves," O'Brien warned.

insulin...

continued from p. 3

number of these specific sites is limited.

Unlabelled insulin was shown to displace the label from the cell surface after a time. Moreover, ACTH, glucagon and HGH don't displace porcine insulin from a cell surface, whereas other animal insulins do. There is, therefore, a specific site on the cell which does recognize insulin.

III.

Researchers have observed that cells seem to react differently to insulin, depending on their diet. Specifically, cells grown on a high fat diet respond poorly to insulin while cells grown on a high glucose diet respond very well to insulin.

Dr. Tepperman related some of her work which established this phenomenon as fact. She has shown that the response is directly related to the cells' ability to bind insulin to their surfaces. Either because of a loss of the insulin-specific receptors, or a change in their orientation, cells deprived of glucose are unable to bind much insulin and become insensitive to it.

Mrs. Tepperman offered a final, interesting observation: obese organisms are resistant to insulin and bind much less than normal people. When obese organisms are forced to return to normal weight, their insulin-sensitivity returns to normal levels!

Dr. Tepperman answered several questions about the controls in the various experiments she had related, and about the implications of some of her data. Her talk was very much appreciated, and she received a warm round of applause when she finished.

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Jim Weekes

editorial

tenure secrecy

The College administration's oft-repeated reason for not releasing the names of those faculty members who are being considered for tenure and reappointment is that to do so would embarrass the faculty members under review. It is also suggested that the responsibility for releasing information about a faculty member's contract with the College lies with the individual instructor and not with the Administration. These are certainly good reasons for the College's policy, but discussions with faculty members reveal that there are some significant drawbacks to the present 'system' of secrecy which surrounds tenure and reappointment.

We feel acutely aware of the difficulties involved in faculty contractual arrangements because of the conversations we had with many instructors this week in the course of researching the article on the subject in this issue of the *Campus*. The chief difficulty in writing the article was the lack of cooperation on the part of the acting Dean of the Faculty, and the members of the Senior Faculty Council who also comprise the Subcommittee on Tenure and Policy.

We note here that the Dean of the Faculty, Dennis O'Brien, originally told one *Campus* reporter that he would release the names of those faculty members being considered for tenure this year. Not the decisions based upon that consideration, just the names. It was to be our responsibility to ask each individual what the decision was.

O'Brien later retracted that offer. It was then someone's responsibility, presumably, to contact at random any faculty member who might conceivably be under review this year. While we have no objection to doing the leg-work involved in tracking down numerous individuals in such a fashion, it can and may have led to errors of omission.

Similarly the three members of the Senior Faculty Council, Professors Saul, Craven and Munford, when asked for the names of those being considered for tenure, demurred. Craven and Saul suggested that it was not their prerogative to divulge such information, because of the delicate nature of the negotiations involved and the possible embarrassment to the faculty members concerned.

We understand, and agree with, the notion that 'to divulge or not to divulge' is the individual instructor's responsibility. But to keep secret the names of those under review for tenure, promotion, and/or reappointment seems to us unnecessarily obfuscatory.

Conversations with faculty members revealed several points which appear to refute the idea that it is the individual teachers who wish to keep their contractual arrangements private. Undoubtedly they would not choose to publicize reappointments and tenure decisions about themselves, although in light of one recent, well-known non-reappointment, that may be an unwarranted conclusion.

We found only one or two individuals, who for seemingly very good reasons, did not wish to discuss their contracts. Virtually all the men and women we spoke with were indeed happy to discuss their contract arrangements, even those who were given terminal contracts or who were denied tenure. One faculty member commented, "I think it's like death. It's probably better to talk about it."

As a result of our conversations, we are unable to conclude that faculty members wish to keep their tenure and reappointment decisions unknown to students. Many even want students to know the decision, but find it difficult to simply announce in class or bring up in conversation. Most feel that students have a right to know as much as anyone has.

Neither are we able to conclude that faculty members are concerned about keeping their contractual arrangements secret from one another. One professor wondered, "What am I supposed to do? Say something like 'Guess what happened to me last night'?" Many feel that knowing the decisions on their colleagues would help them better evaluate their own situations in relation to those of other instructors.

There is some reluctance among faculty members to have names and decisions printed in the *Campus* or announced in some public manner. It is feared that speculation about cause for non-reappointment decisions might very well be damaging to a teacher's ability to find another job. This seems to us a very valid and reasonable concern, and we believe that avoiding public discussion or announcement of the reasons for termination must remain an individual's prerogative.

Yet more than one faculty member pointed us toward what we feel is a most disturbing conclusion. That is that the College's refusal to publish or announce any information about tenure and reappointment decisions serves to isolate individual faculty members from one another, to their detriment and to the Administration's benefit. Individuals who hesitate to open discussion with other instructors about their contracts are hence confronted one-by-one by what seems to many faculty a monolithic, secretive Administration and decision-making process which puts instructors at a distinct disadvantage even before negotiations are entered into.

This effectively prevents faculty members from talking and acting together in such a fashion that might give them more leverage and influence in the contracting process. Faculty members, particularly the junior members, who acted in a group would certainly have greater 'bargaining' power than an individual would in any attempts to refashion or rewrite the College's Rules of Appointment, notably the sections on tenure. It has been noted by some that the Administration fears such organized pressure.

We think the interests of all members of the College community would be better served by some regular, standard procedure for releasing the names of faculty members under review in an academic year. This procedure should be agreed upon by the whole faculty. It should and must, we think, still remain to the individual teacher to inform people about the decision and the reasons behind it, as he or she sees fit. But we see little harm and possibly substantial benefit for all concerned, in a simple announcement in a public forum or media of the names of the individuals under review.

n. l. f.

Letters to the editor

Editor's Note: We wish to thank an overly zealous member of the Armstrong Administration for his leakage of the Middlebury College Bulletin — Report of the President 1972-1973, which accompanied the following missive.

To the Editor:

Under threat of newspaper exposure, I am leaking the attached confidential document. In it you will find various indications of the bizarre priorities of the Administration.

I call your attention particularly to page 6. It is obvious that the history of construction under the Armstrong regime has been marching steadily from the diversions of the Language Center, Science Center, Music and Art Center toward its logical outcome and final crowning achievement (which reveals the dialectical meaning of the entire process) — the Fletcher Field House.

John Dean

To the Editor:

Follow up Items:

1. For the best answer to the Mid-Term Campus Quiz, to Ms. S.A. of Gorham Lane. The prize is a first edition of the Miller Analogies test autographed by Glen Miller himself.

2. For the most profound description of Middlebury College written by someone who has spent three days here: Paul O'Donnell. Prize: a picture postcard (in color) of Proctor Hall.

3. For the alumni letter of the week to the **Campus**: Ross Fruen '73. Prize: a liberal arts education at the College of his choice.

4. Explanation of George Motolanez's suggested analogies: the resemblance between John Dean and me is that he said the most impressive part of his office was its title. Cardinal Mindszenty and I are both Polish.

Dennis O'Brien

To the Editor:

Actually, I'm normally rather a retiring sort. Like to lounge about, watering my hydrangeas, sniffing the bouquet of a fine cognac, that sort of thing. I find myself emboldened, however, by Ron Duqette's courageous defence of the First Amendment in your Letters column recently to, as it were, "throw off my smoking jacket and don the writer's tweeds," or however you journalist chaps put it.

Of late I have noticed a spate of letters addressing themselves to questions of personality, wounded feelings, the tremor of the affronted heart, and such. So much more interesting, I thought, and appealing to the sentiments, than those dreadful disquisitions on philosophy and politics to which certain people are so prone. I must admit that I myself, not normally given to such flights of fancy, indulged in a bit of speculation along lines quite similar to those suggested by one of your correspondents—President Armstrong as Catherine the Great, Dean O'Brien in the guise of Eleanor Roosevelt, Nathaniel Forbes as my dear Aunt Agatha, and so on "ad infinitum," as the Romans say.

Actually, I was moved to speak by one epistle in particular, written by a Mrs. Wonnacott. I found myself quaintly touched by her exclamations of injured pride at the epithet of "mother" which some thoughtless youth had applied to her. What curious times we live in, I mused, when noble motherhood becomes a pejorative. How more than peculiar.

In my own meandering way, I was led by this to other reflections, which I should like to share with you: Jesus goddam Christ, you assholes. Can it. Please. If you jerks cared so much about what Nat was doing, one of you would take up where he left off.

And you sick cretins in Old Chapel are even worse. Affronted dignity, my ass. I never, honestly never heard such a load of crap. Try being a college senior who has to take gym, of all the ridiculous shit, because its "a for real requirement for graduation." Then come talk to me about dignity, you turkeys. But you must be sincere. The world's worst hypocrite couldn't defend such stupidity.

More gardening hints next week. Toodleoo for now, sweetums.

Seth Steinzor

To the Editor:

Those of us who "took Carnival seriously," who scrounged for clothes, and trucked in our dates from "various New England colleges" especially for the Ball, apologize for the good time we had.

Maybe the big band sound, along with skating, is just a taste Ms. Miller can't appreciate.

Nancy Price

To the Editor:

I thought the "spirit" of Carol Miller's article "winter carnival: spirits and non-spirit" was unjustified. Instead of writing about Carnival, Carol seemed to be describing her own less than exciting weekend. Her article appeared to represent an attitude held by only a few (I hope): that Carnival should be handed to us on a silver platter. I believe a large majority of students did enjoy the weekend, despite the horrendous weather and a few other minor misfortunes.

Winter Carnival is entirely student run and depends on the contributions of individual students; every student at Middlebury College can contribute to it in some way. Negative comments such as those in Carol's article are particlarly aggravating to those students who devote a large portion of their time and energy to creating the Middlebury Winter Carnival. Hundreds of students do this each year and I want to take this opportunity to thank them for their time and effort, especially for the fine job this year. The people who help out with Carnival always seem to enjoy it more than those who sit around on their butts bitching about the events. This is our Carnival and we can make it or break it.

Before closing, I must say that my own attitude toward Winter Carnival is somewhat biased as I was a co-head of it last year. Nevertheless I think it is shared by many students who refused to be deeply depressed by the sight of some drunken people or by a little rain.

Bill Hoyt '74

To the Editor:

I have come to the conclusion, after much observation and deliberation, that Carol Miller has abused her privilege as a writer for the **Campus** in order to vent her personal frustration with the Middlebury "atmosphere" and Winter Carnival in particular. Review writing involved criticism, criticism which must be validated with more than sweeping generalizations. Ms. Miller's Winter Carnival article is a piece of irresponsible journalism.

Ms. Miller could use a little perspective and a sense of humor. Winter Carnival was not the disappointment of the year for most of us. If it was for her, I suggest she examine some of her own attitudes before calling us all unexciting and unexcited drunks.

Donna Neal '75

To the Editor:

It was with great displeasure and near-shock that I read Tom Ryan's article "Bottoms Up" in the most recent issue of **The Campus**. As many Middlebury folks may know, I have been doing the broadcasts of the Panther hockey games on WRMC-FM for the last three years. This season I witnessed 13 of the team's 22 games this year, and I wish to take issue with Tom Ryan on a factual basis and also with the editors of **The Campus** on a philosophical level for allowing this piece of trash any space in the paper.

First to Mr. Ryan. He contends that the Panthers had a bad year because of a lack of training rules, a lack of respect for the coach and a general lack of hussle.

In my opinion, the season went down the drain on Monday, January 14th in Danvers, Mass. when the team suffered a crucial loss (2 to 1) to Salem State. We outshot them, out-hussled them and

continued on p. 10

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What's left

Does some small country want the US to come to its defense? We have been reading the new 100-page task force report, sponsored by Sen.Kennedy, "Relief and Rehabilitation of War Victims in Indochina: One Year after the Ceasefire." You remember that affair? A lot of people have forgotten: they seem to dislike being reminded of it.It was the war where we got peace with honor.Oh, now you recall it? Yes, it's still going on; we continue to support Thieu at the going rate of $2.5 billion a year; 80 percent of the cost of his government. If any other small country wants American help it should look through this report, a kind of Sears Roebuck catalog of what our help means.

Let's take Cambodia. You remember that electric night when Mr. Nixon announced he had invaded? — the first President in history to order US troops to invade another country on his own, without clearing it with Congress. "This action is a decisive move," he said (May 9, 1970). After all, he explained, what else could he have done? The US must not act "like a pitiful, helpless giant," he said, or "the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world."

Poor Cambodia, it never really asked help, you see, the way South Vietnam did.War came to it as a kind of afterthought, to a totally unprepared government. Even now it isn't covered by the supposed cease-fire of a year ago.Cambodia, after Mr.Nixon's help, controls less than 20 percent of its territory; it imports rice rather than exports it; has lost 35 percent of all its bridges, 40 percent of its roads; and half of its population is displaced. Never mind that though, Pnompenh is still free and the U.S. government is keeping the war going with $100 million in economic assistance and $180 million in military assistance.It is even budgetting $4 million for "humanitarian aid" in the 1974 budget (estimated).

A woman reported: "My house and all my things were destroyed by bombs. I don't know why they were bombed. I never saw a Vietnamese. My whole village was burned by the bombing."

Another said her husband and daughter were killed. She didn't know whose airplanes they were.

For Americans the war stopped when the POW's came home. But in South Vietnam of course, the war goes on after the cease-fire.There was talk once about US aid to rehabilitate the little nation that four American Presidents set out to save. But little is being done. "Nowhere is the need for relief and rehabilitation more clear than in the faces of the children of Vietnam," says the report. It continues, "Everywhere the Study Mission traveled the problems of these, the youngest victims of the war, were ever present."

"One could see small groups of children moving about, struggling to be free, to laugh and to play — to be as carefree as children ought to be. But in South Vietnam they are struggling to survive."

Clothing is threadbare and often they run naked. But, Nature puts up a game fight. As one observer remarked, "Despite the gradual descent to animalization, in their struggle to maintain a semblance of dignity, they are beautiful human beings."

You see how it is: we have got peace with honor and can't be bothered with the children.On the other hand, shouldn't the United States, which sponsored and now prolongs the war do something more for civilians? The authors of the survey ask that, and so does Sen. Kennedy. Instead, they find an "obsession with weapons deliveries." It might be hard for General Thieu with his reported 20,000 political prisoners, to divert US funds to children. They're always a problem. After the Mylai massacre a few small children were running about and the soldiers gave them candy. In any case, the American people are tired and sick of Vietnam. Our job was to save Thieu not the kids: The public wants to forget gasoline shortages with sports, or that delightfully shocking movie **The Exorcist** where you can vomit on the way out.

There are 880,000 orphans, or half-orphans in South Vietnam out of a population of 19 million. The team noted 400 of them in a typical orphanage designed for 100, cared for by nine nuns, doing their best.The US has approved a small save-the-children fund ($4 million) in counterpart funds, but the US mission seems hesitant to use it.

US troops fathered a lot of these children, the report says : little half-Americans, 15-20,000 of them, about half of them with black fathers.Their mothers seem to love them, the report says.It says there was an earlier wave here in 1945-54, fathered by the French Senegalese troops. It will be hard for these black children as they grow older, the observers say; there is no black community in Vietnam. "These children will grow up and live in relative social isolation as have their French-Senegalese predecessors."

The hawks who supported the war under Presidents Johnson and Nixon seem to have forgotten about it now. The dedicated volunteers and churchpeople who are giving aid out there were against the war all the time. Private charity can't do the job though.The report says that 30 billion pounds of explosives have been employed through Indochina and that maybe one or two percent of these bombs and shells have failed to explode — some say 10 percent.They will be blowing up in fields and forest for years to come; leaving men, women and children — peasants in black pajamas — with amputated legs and maimed bodies.

The worst thing, the report says, are the aerial antipersonnel bombs sowed by the US Air Force in the 1972 offensive, small efficient and devilish things — they can blow off a man's foot, yet not hurt a truck's tire.

Since the Kennedy report, another study by the prestigious National Academy of Science tells the Defense Department that the American use of herbicides in the war may take a century to heal. They destroyed a third of the coast mangrove forests and part of the inland tropical forests, along with crops and possibly children in the Montagnard tribes. While the report isn't unanimous, it notes that about 100 million pounds were dropped, and that it takes 70 to 100 years for a hardwood tree to mature.

So that's the story. Any other small nation wanting the powerful United States to save it, step right up.

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coping with consumer shortage

By Ralph Nader

In the midst of an economy plagued by monopolies, cartels, zooming prices and shortages, no one in Washington is asking what will happen if there starts to be a consumer shortage.They say it can't happen here, not in the good old USA.Why American consumers will keep buying and buying just to relieve their nervous tension like some people smoke cigarettes.

It is true that consumers will pay more for less up to a point — for gasoline, bread, meat. But there is a breaking point to their patience and passivity. Consumers begin to ask themselves whether they can do with less, can be more thrifty and reduce waste, can develop other habits or find other better alternatives to satisfy their wants.

One development in various parts of the country that bears watching is the spread of "community stores," particularly in Seattle, Washington, Minneapolis, Madison, Wisconsin, Ann Arbor, Michigan and Washington, D.C. In the nation's capital, drab with bureaucracy and impersonal architecture, a colorful, almost old-fashioned group of these community store coops are busily serving people who want to change their habits and find less expensive alternatives."Stone Soup" and "Glut" sell food and another store, "Rainbow Bridge" is about to open. There is a community warehouse and trucking coop to serve this network that hopes soon to connect up directly with farmers. "Bread and Roses" is a community record shop not far from a community bookshop."Romah" is a home repair service while the Quaker House Print Shop helps the communications process.A community pharmacy and food store called "Fields of Plenty" is now underway to practice the preachments of consumer protection.

A small institution, called Strongforce, provides the tiny loans ($3,000 or under) to get these various operations underway. Strongforce's young director, Mark Looney, says that the stores and businesses which are being established must be viewed as models and "not as the ultimate end." "We can't outcompete the capitalists," he says, "but we can establish a good number of models to influence government, Safeway, and others."

What Looney is referring to is a difference, not just in price and quality of goods and services from convention retailers, but also in what he describes as "cooperation and community control that is in keeping with the human spirit."

If this sounds a little vague, dropping by one of these stores will provide enough specific evidence.The Stone Soup has been open just a few months and it has been grossing about $14,000 a week recently. It is a small store, replete with community bulletin boards, consumer crowds, diverse conversations (ole cracker barrel style) and, of course, food.Customers measure out their desired amounts of flour (the real kind), grains and beans.There is a welcome smell of fresh fruits and vegetables. The part time and full time workers are eager to answer questions about the products sold and why the price is what it is on a given day. Prices are listed clearly on the containers and produce prices marked on a large blackboard.

Once a week, Stone Soup holds open community meeting where anyone can participate to suggest ideas or help the store run better for its customers.

These community stores, while cooperative in nature, are different from the retail coops which developed in the Thirties and Forties. They are not formally structured with coop members.Instead, they find their constituency in the neighborhood.Also, the older line coops sell about the same products as, say, the A & P or Krogers does.In contrast, the community stores are determined to develop a "consumer culture" where the pulse of knowledge and values from the consumers flow regularly to the coordinators and workers who serve them.These stores are non-profit, with any surplus used to improve the store or service or help similar stores get underway in other parts of the Washington area.

Far beyond their small size, the most significant aspect of these stores is the deep and diverse range of consumer dissatisfaction with conventional marketplaces that is being disclosed. The plastic, price gouging, overpackaged, impersonal, take-it-or-leave-it attitude of the corporate marketplace is jolting more consumers into a perceived awareness that it just doesn't have to be this way and that they can do something about it directly.The growing education of consumers about product hazards, merchandising tricks, small print, poor nutrition and other concerns of the consumer movement further alerts people to alternatives.

For more information, write to Community Market Route 5, Box 202, Louisa, Virginia 23093.This group has put out a national "Community Market Cooperative Catalog" ($2.45) which is a descriptive survey of this cooperative economy.

letters...

continued from p. 8

outskated them ...and lost.Nine days later co-captain Charlie O'Sullivan sustained a shoulder injury that kept him from playing most of the remainder of the season. I feel that these two events did permanent damage to the team morale.

As far as training rules are concerned, they have been proved useless, or at least unnecessary by teams like the University of Wisconsin, last season's NCAA champion in hockey. After every game, win, lose or draw, the entire team would go out for a few beers with the coach and his wife. If Tom Ryan thinks that the Middlebury team lost so many games because the players drink too much, then he is far more ignorant of hockey and its idiosyncrasies than I had imagined.

Mr.Ryan's main source of information concerning the hockey team is, I believe, Barry Jones, one of the senior defensemen.If I'm not mistaken, it was Barry who refused to do the drill in practice that would make him look like "a ballet dancer." This is the root of the problem for the team: too many individuals.By this I mean that they rarely played together as a team, and when they did, it was for spurts of a few minutes at a time.They never put the puck in the net with any consistency.

In short, I would view Tom Ryan's article as essentially an editorial. There was very little "reporting" in it. He slandered many players on the team and may have hurt very much the feelings of Coach Forbes, whom I would view as helpless in terms of trying to solve the team's problems this year.The piece was written based on ignorance. It had no merit.

So, editors of **The Campus**, why did it appear? You are the ones that are responsible for what is printed and said in your news articles.Have you no sense of what journalism is all about? Have you no values or scruples? Tom Ryan did not tell me anything that I was not already aware of, but I question the need for you to have it come out in print.If I had ever said those things on the radio during a game, we would have been deluged with calls and letters of complaints at the station.

Where are your professional ethics? This was an editorial ...not a news article. You seem to get the two confused quite often.The team did not do well this year, we all know that.Why did the team not do well is the question.How could anyone see any possible good coming from such a piece of writing?

What I am saying is that you have to make value judgments when a staff member hands in any copy for the paper. Ask yourselves, "What will come of this, if anything?" Tom Ryan attacked team members on an extremely poorly informed basis.I don't believe he has ever played hockey at Middlebury, but I am assuming that he saw at least half of the games this season.He said that if the team took a vote, Coach Forbes wouldn't drive the Zamboni.This simply is not true.If you don't believe me, ask the team members themselves (meaning more than one player, Mr.Ryan).

The article was the sloppiest, shoddiest, most unprofessional piece of journalism that I have ever read anywhere. Tom Ryan is no more a sports reporter than I am a goose.

Ned Duffy

To the Editor:

Many things determine the play of any athletic team, both internal and external, and without considering all these factors in depth, there is no possible way to emerge with a true evaluation of a season. Tom Ryan, in his article titled "Bottoms Up" made an attempt to evaluate the '73-'74 season of the Middlebury varsity hockey team. Admittedly the space necessary to accomplish this was not available, however I feel that he neglected to look at the factors necessary for at least a fair evaluation

It's difficult to gain an insight of the mechanics of a team unless you attend all games, practices, and locker room discussions, and it is also difficult to evaluate these unless the experiences are somewhat familiar to the observer.I have been the roommate of the so-called half-hearted Peter Prescott and George Tooley since September, the brother of another member of the team, attended all home games and three away games this year (not to mention numerous practices), and also had the opportunity to play with eleven members of this year's varsity squad on last year's freshmen team.

Even with this close association with the team, I am not confident enough to say that I can put my finger on the problem with this year's team.I can relate to you how a few of the players have felt about this season as individuals, and the feelings of each one are different; for the feeling of being a team only goes so far. Each member of ever team reacts differently to the season's events, and a hockey season is a long one, especially when it is a discouraging one.

But how the players react to it back in their rooms and what goes on behind the locker-room door are two completely different things.What goes on behind that door should remain with the players and the coach, and I think it's wrong to use one or two events which leak out as a basis for the evaluation of an entire season.

It's easy to praise the standouts and criticize the others.Much of the praise is well earned, but much of the criticism is based on, unfortunately, what is expected of the other players, and not on what they are capable of doing. Whose to say how well one can play? This year's team had numerous injuries, many of which were unannounced to the public.Maybe the fact that one player didn't appear as though he was going all out in the corners was due to the fact that he was playing with a chipped elbow in one arm and torn tendons in the other shoulder. I'm not defending one player, this was true with many of the players on the team.

These things shouldn't be seen as an excuse, but when an article such as Tom Ryan's is printed, I think it necessary to make people such as Tom Ryan aware of the fact that a hockey season consists of more than speculated attitudes of the players and the coach.

All of the people I know on the team love to play hockey. I've witnessed their elation, frustration, discouragement, and even a bit of desparation after the games, but they have kept at it since November. Sure, there have been difficulties with both the players and the coach, but no one likes to lose, and I know they have been trying their best to make the season a successful one.

I hope Mr.Ryan will take these thoughts and observations into consideration before he attempts to make any further team evaluations.

Tim Burditt '76

To the Editor:

In the February 28th issue of the **Campus**, I read an article concerning the Middlebury hockey squad which should have been preserved for a fictional writing course. The article entitled "bottoms up," was written by sports editor Tom Ryan. Much of his criticism was directed at Coach Wendy Forbes with the support of false references.There was in fact no incident where any player and Coach Forbes came anywhere close to blows.

Also, the quote concerning Mr. Forbes' coaching ability was totally erroneous. The fact is that the team and Coach Forbes share a mutual respect for one another.Coach Forbes is not only a great guy, he is a great coach with a fine knowledge of the game.

Besides Coach Forbes, I also feel that my teammates were severly slandered. Despite our record, my teammates put much time and hard work into this season. The team was in shape and hardly true to the off ice antics which were written. We were marred by a post curfew incident, which was vastly overplayed in print, but I myself took part in a similar disheartening event during a successful football season.These things occasionally happen, but are only made major concerns when a team has a losing record.

I detest the role of weeping over spilt wine (as I imagine Mr.Ryan might reterm the phrase), but at the defense of my teammates and coach, please bear with me.The sad stigma of this season was a lack of lady luck.We were not the first and will not be the last hockey team that could not put the puck in the net, despite efforts. Of course this is boring to a sports editor, and the creation of an article under the name of "bottoms up" allows for far more interesting reading.

Charles O'Sullivan
Co-captain
Hockey team

To the Editor:

It's taken me a long time to decide how to respond to Tom Ryan's article without becoming involved in the "ferocious mud-slinging battles" that Ross Fruen has seen "spattered across the pages of **The Campus**" this year.I believe that the article dealt unfairly with the issues, demonstrating either basic ignorance or deliberate obliviousness to the situation.

Tom's references to team drinking are pointless and cruel. His capsulization of the suspension of two of the players for drinking at Bowdoin had no business being in print. Besides the fact that the team decision should have been respected as a private and closed matter, Tom chose to project his own views on the reasons behind the decision, again without any apparent knowledge of the extenuating circumstances.

It's interesting that he should label Goerge Tooley and Peter Prescott's efforts as "half-hearted." It was Peter's injuries and not his attitude which hurt his hockey in a couple of games when it appeared he could have played better. There's no mention of George's hat trick in the A.I.C. game; there is also no mention that this was George's first season playing center.

Anyone who has been to a number of hockey games knows that the score is a poor evaluation of the team performance. In several games this season, the Panthers have outskated and even outshot the opposing team.An example of this would be the Amherst game in which the team outshot Amherst 46 to 16, yet lost 5 to 2.In several other games, poor officiating outstepped regulatory function and became a deciding factor in the outcome.

Team morale played an important role this year, but not in the childish authority-defying manner Tom portrayed. Group cohesiveness as well as interaction with the coach is equally as important as potential in skill.Team potential can't be fully realized without the first two elements. Injuries served to break up strategic balance within the lines, as did the switching of players designed to find a winning combination. Neither Tom nor I have enough first-hand knowledge to understand or comment on this year's team-coach relationship. If one believes Tom's limited view of this relationship, one wonders how it was possible for them to have a team at all. He's wrong somewhere.

I'm not making excuses for the varsity; I'm trying to point out facts that Tom has obviously missed. The team's record is poor this year. It hurt everyone to see a team with such incredible ability lose game after game. But to add insult to injury, if you'll allow me the cliche, is unnecessary and unfounded.I think many will agree that this article is a poor evaluation of the '73-'74 Middlebury Varsity Hockey season.

Nancy Ryan '77

To the Editor:

When one grows older one's memory begins to play tricks.As I read Mr.Fruen's letter in your issue of February 28th, I looked back to the days of May 1970, and I wondered how it was possible that Mr. Fruen and I could have quite such different memories of what was said then by the Dean of the College. Fortunately the Dean's speech at the time was not delivered in secret, and it is hard, on re-reading the speech, not to come to the conclusion that Mr. Fruen's memory, while undeniably clear, is clearly inaccurate.

I am sorry that Mr. Fruen, after his graduation, should still harbor the spiteful feelings which are evident in his letter, but any of your readers who are really interested in what was said by the Dean on the occasion of the Cambodian invasion might wish to read the speech, which was published in the summer (1970) edition of the **News Letter**.

Nicholas R.Clifford

To the Editor:

I have read and reread the **Campus** editorial of February 28th, and each time have felt increasing disgust. "G.D." is correct, of course, in viewing the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst as a political and economic weapon, yet missing from this analysis is any indication that this terrifying act is considered in any other perspective.

Kidnapping is the deprivation of an individual's liberty - often leading to murder - and kidnapping is a horror for the victim's family. Rationalizing the "social benefits" derivative from such behavior not only ignores completely the pain and suffering of another human being, but what is more frightening is that such amoral reasoning leads terrorist groups such as the SLA to believe that there is justification for their crimes.

"G.D." points the accussing finger at the corruption of "the system"; yet we, as well as RMN, are each responsible for keeping the moral fibre of this system alive.I would argue that this analysis of the SLA's action, which tacitly condones a hideous and flagrant abuse of liberty, is an indication of the corruption of the spirit which is the true measure of a society's integrity.

Thank you.

Sandy Hylander '74

To the Editor:

We would like to correct a couple of errors in Jocelyn Samuels' February 28, 1974 article entitled "Forum Reviews Budgets."

The next to last paragraph states that "Liz Campbell was elected to replace Jeff Tober on the Middlebury College Activities Board Advisory Committee." It was not Liz Campbell (who was not a candidate) but Liz Heun who was elected to the position.

In the third paragraph, it is stated without explanation that "there is a surplus (of funds in the Student Activities budget), ..." It should be pointed out that this year's funds were allocated last spring, when it was not possible to foresee the great increase in the student population at Middlebury. Consequently, an unexpected increase in income produced a somewhat larger surplus than planned.

This surplus has found, and will continue to find, constructive uses for this year's students, for instance in the **Course Guide**, and the new Student Forum Faculty Lunch Program. Any remaining funds will be either 1) carried over to next year, 2) used to help pay off the student activities loans, 3) put into a security - reserve fund, or 4) used to subsidize events (films, dances) on campus so as to further minimize admission charges.

Any decrease in the Student Activities Fee would therefore be highly undesirable.

Andrew Reding, Chairman
Paul Waterman, Treasurer
Student Forum

Editor's note to Eben Smart, Cornwall, Vermont:

Your manner of expression and knowledge of the Vermont dialect are quite fine, but the matter your letter dealt with is best left alone. The individual concerned has been deeply hurt by the entire episode.

The **Campus** would appreciate hearing from you on other not-so-personally-sensitive subjects. Next time for sure. Thanks.

Editor

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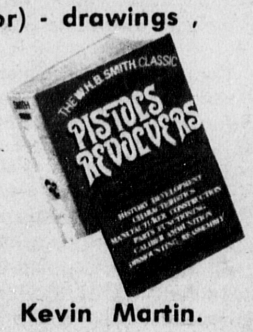

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announcements

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building closing schedule

Building	Closing Time
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Field House	10 pm.
Fletcher	10 pm.
Sunderland	11 pm.
Proctor Lounge	12 midnight
Mead Chapel	12 midnight
S.D.U.	1:00 am.
Science Center	11:00 pm. Sun. - Fri. 5:00 pm. Sat.
Wright Theater	12 midnight
Warner	2:00 am.
Munroe	11:00 pm.
Johnson Building	1:00 am.
Library	11:45 pm. Sun. - Fri. 5:00 pm. Sat.

"Solzhenitsyn's Freedom"

A native born Russian educator will lecture on "Solzhentisyn's Freedom" 4 pm. Thursday, March 7 at Middlebury College in Munroe Lounge. The public is invited.

Vera S. Dunham, professor of Russian language and literature at Wayne State Univeristy, will discuss a subject which is currently of particular interest to the entire free world. Her appearance here is sponsored by the Middlebury Russian Department.

Professor Dunham has published widely. Her speciality is Soviet Russian Literature with particular interest in literature of the Stalin period.

Although a Russian native, she received her secondary and higher education in Germany, France and Belgium.

She took her PhD. at the University of Erlangen and the Lecense es Letters at the University of Brussels.

Y.O.U. staff positions

A cook and a photographer with a working knowledge of darkroom techniques are desperately needed as Y.O.U. staff members for this summer.

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e.q. ...

continued from p. 5

The shortage consists, perhaps, of inadequate sources of information, since the only sources of information come out of the oil comapnies' headquarters. According to SIPI, "During the summer of 1973, when the 'gasoline shortage' was first announced, there was no reduction in total reserve stocks, which remained at about 200 million barrels, or a month's supply for the nation. As of Janary 4, 1974, gasoline reserves were at 209 million barrels. **Thus, there was no shortage of gasoline.**

On the same date, reserves of distillate fuel oil (of which heating oil in the main component) were up a whopping 285 per cent over the same week of 1973. **There was thus no shortage of heating oil.** The only petroleum product with lower reserves on hand in the first week of 1974 was residual oil, the fuel used by central station power plants for generating electricity, and by industries for various processes. Residuals were down only 44 per cent from a year ago, and were higher than in other weeks of January 1973. **There was thus no shortage of residual oil.**

"Stocks of jet fuel (kerosene type) are up 159 percent over 1973. While the napthatype jet fuel stocks are down 2 per cent, the latter is used little in civilian aviation. **There was no shortage of jet fuel.**"

Resource Depletion

What effects has this contrived shortage had other than rising prices and profits, unemployment, long lines at gas stations, and lower room temperatures? "In the long run," according in SIPI, "the present contrived crisis deflects our consideration from a sober, careful approach to the present and future use of our limited fossil fuel reserves. It means the hasty depletion of our resources, the continued poisoning of our air and water by the wastes from the inefficient burning of these fuels, and the destruction of land by stripping and by oil shale waste. It means the threat of acid rain resulting from the large amounts of sulphur dioxide released into our atmosphere. It means the threat of severe air-pollution-related health hazards to our urban population.

The answer both in the short run and in the long run is that careful use of our resouces by improving efficiency and conserving energy can stretch out our reserves and emit less waste heat, less unburned hydrocarbons and particulates. This is possible in the short term by presently known conservation measures and the commercial development of presently known technologies in power generation, construction, transporation, and fuel use.

"But in spite of our best efforts, we will some day run out of natural gas, then out of crude oil, and finally out of coal. By the time that day arrives, we must be prepared for the use of alternative energy souces: sun, wind, geothermal, tidal energy, and temperature differences in the ocean."

Obviously, the oil companies, which also control our coal and nuclear power supplies, are capable of providing energy (if their shortages are as serious as they say) or serving the public interest (as higher profits during a "shortage" would indicate). Thus, the answer necessarily lies in public ownership of the oil companies, of all energy resources and all the means of production. Granted, public ownership does not guarantee a better job, but at least the public will have access and control of all energy related information.

Defoliant Warfare

The National Academy of Sciences has concluded that the American use of chemical herbicides in Vietnam has caused damage to the ecology of South Vietnam that may take a century to heal, according to an article in the **New York Times**. "The herbicides, according to the study, caused 'serious and extensive damage' to the inland and tropical forests and destroyed 36 per cent of the mangrove forests along the South Vietnamese coast.

"In addition, the report said that there were indications that the herbicides when used for the destruction of crops, caused deaths among children of the Montagnard tribes in the hills of western South Vietnam.

The herbicides were used to strip away foliage to expose North Vietnamese or Vietcong troops. "Between 1961 and 1971, the United States dropped more than 100 million pounds of herbicides — or about six pounds for every inhabitant — on South Vietnam. More than 57 million acres, or about one seventh of South Vietnam's land mass, was sprayed with chemical agents."

"Symbolically," the report said, "the herbicides came to be regarded as 'an American assault on the Vietnamese land and people.' " I guess we just had the destroy the country to save it.

classifieds

FOR SALE Smith Corona manual typewriter with case. Excellent condition. $45. Call 758-2240 and ask for Debbie.

FOR SALE Masterwork solid state component stereo system. Two years old, excellent condition, dust cover, headphones included. $100. Write Box C2992.

I've advertised a GE stereo twice and no one has responded. It's a good buy for $25. Write Box C2971.

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Did you put your Indian Print Scarf in the wrong pocket at the King Concert? If so contact Sue, Box 2737.

The 1974 Kaleidoscope will be on sale March 4-8 in Proctor during lunch and dinner. Prices are $2.50 for students and $5.00 for non-students. Seniors receive their yearbook free. Buy now because on March 15 the price will increase to $3.00 for students and $6.00 for non-students.

FOR SALE Gerrard stereo $20. Battell N. 269.

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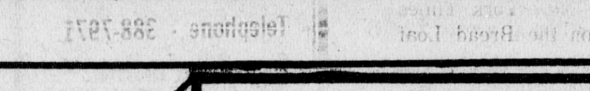
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goodman...

continued from p. 3

"The liberal stance is unheroic."

In his lecture Goodman also sketched his life, and his growth as a liberal. He mentioned that as a writer for "Redbook," where his job was to "present public issues to a large readership," he maintained his "liberal credentials."

During the 1960's Goodman never felt himself to be a part of the "developing militancy." He did, however, write a history of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which is no longer in existence. He mentioned that he was "against it and what it did." There was "nothing there for liberals to admire."

Mr.Goodman ended his lecture with two quotations. He cited Isaiah Berlin, who said that liberals are attacked on two sides and need courage. The middle ground is "exposed and dangerous," but many choose it.

Goodman also noted E.M. Forster, who said that liberalism is "for the small virtues." It accepts human virtues and works for human needs. Liberalism aims, in principle, neither to conserve nor change. In liberalism, politics is not the whole of life. Liberalism is "cool" and will continue when other theories have "burned out."

"Liberalism," Mr.Goodman concluded, "two cheers for it."

Mr. Goodman spoke after leading a discussion about contemporary Jewish problems among a group of approximately fifteen students. They discussed such topics as the role of Israel in the lives of American Jews, anti-semitism, and inter-marriage.

Mr.Goodman writes a monthly column for the "New Leader," and is a contributing editor to "Redbook." He is the author of several books, including two for "young people." He has also written numerous magazine articles, for such publications as the "New York Times Magazine," and is on the Bread Loaf staff.

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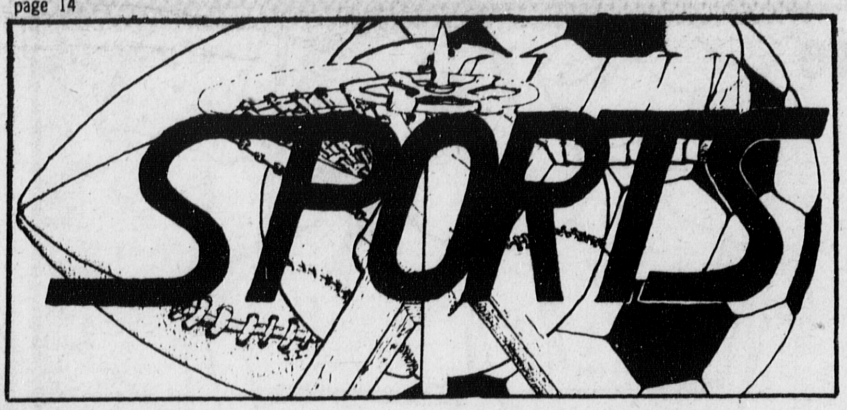

hockey wins final two

By JOHN DOHERTY

The Middlebury Hockey Panthers finished off a long season last week with two wins: 13-1 over a hapless C.M.R. team which they had similarly thumped 6-0 in early season play; and 3-2 against a competitive, if not challenging, Lowell Tech. The wins came on the heels of a losing streak that has bored and frustrated Middlebury fans for over three weeks.

The C.M.R. contest was one of those barely interesting affairs that happens whenever two teams compete whose respective levels of play are obviously divided by a chasm of ability. After the initial scoring spurt, the superior team's individuals keep things alive by playing the numbers game. In this case, senior Tom Stillman turned the "hat trick" while his classmate Garth Parker collected six points, and frosh Chris Lincoln collected his first varisty goal. An added aim of the Panthers eluded them as C.M.R. snapped a shot off a face-off with only 2 seconds remaining to frustrate goaltender Greg Adams' attempt to preserve a 13-0 shutout.

The Lowell Tech game contained some interesting elements at its inception. A spent team finishing the final minutes of a hollow season can never present an inspiring spectacle under most circumstances. Adding to their pain however was the irritation many players felt because of the criticism of themselves and their coach by **Campus** sports editor Tom Ryan. Losing seasons always expose rawed nerves but Ryan named names, which was somewhat like laying the blade of the knife back into the wound. Perhaps the pricking of a long-dulled pride aroused the Panthers. They ran up a 3-0 first period lead and then hung on with a death grip despite numerous penalties to triumph 3-2.

The scoring started early. With 3:44 gone Peter Prescott got a hand from Charlie O'Sullivan to beat Lowell Tech's Daley for a 1-0 Middlebury lead. Jack Leary followed three minutes later with Robby McCallum's assist, and Fred Erdman got help from linemates McCallum and Leary as the period drew to a close, establishing the 3-0 Middlebury lead.

Tech's Hutchinson provided both the answering goals, the first at 5:14 of the second period as he took a bouncing Middlebury clearing pass and beat Pearlman with a good shot over his stick side. At 5:07 of the third frame he deflected a slap shot from the point making it 3-2 to close out the scoring for the evening though things remained quite tense until the closing buzzer.

Several Middlebury seniors closed out careers with these wins: Tom Stillman, Barry Jones, Garth Parker, Richard Simourd, Charlie O'Sullivan, and, finally, Larry Pearlman. Pearlman's loss cannot be fully comprehended until it is experienced. He has provided four years of superb goaltending along with leadership and poise for teams that sometimes found those qualities in short order. He ranks fourth in ECAC Division II goaltenders with a 290 goals against average. But in the revealing goaltending statistic, percentage of shots saved, he sports a phenomenal 91.7%. It is infrequent when one can safely state that an athlete from this level of collegiate competition has potential professional ability. In Pearlman's case the assertion rests on solid ground.

ski team in ncaa's at jackson hole, wyoming

By MAX PETERSEN

Middlebury, Vt.—The Middlebury College ski team, runnerup for the Eastern intercollegiate title, left by plane early Saturday morning, March 2, to compete in its fifth straight NCAA ski meet, March 7-9 at Jackson Hole, Wyo.

A young Middlebury team, composed of six talented freshmen, will join Dartmouth, winner of the Eastern title last week, and the University of Vermont, the third-place finisher, in competition against the finest collegiate alpine and nordic skiers in the nation.

The Panthers of Coach John Bower have consistently made a strong showing in the national meet finishing near the top the past four years, with their best showing, a second, recorded in 1961. Middlebury, which hosted the NCAAs last year, finished fifth in that meet, was fourth in 1972, third in 1971, and tied for seventh in 1970.

Finishing nine points back of Dartmouth in the Easterns at the Middlebury Snow Bowl, the Middlebury team showed good balance, but wasn't skiing up to its full capability. The Panthers won the slalom with a strong performance, were second in cross-country and finished third in both the giant slalom and jumping team standings.

Coach Bower said he thought his team skied well in slalom and cross-country, but felt that it was off in giant slalom and especially in jumping. "They are capable of doing better."

The Middlebury coach said he looks for Colorado University, the defending national champion, and Wyoming, the host this year, to be the teams to beat in the meet. Another strong contender, Denver, has been up and down this year, and will be unpredictable, he added.

"We hope to make it into the top five again this year," Bower remarked. He predicted that the new point by position scoring system and a few breaks could make a big difference this year. "I feel we have a shot at finishing ahead of Dartmouth this year if we ski well."

The Middlebury team, which is the same it used last week in the Easterns, will consist of a senior, two sophomores and six freshmen. Skiing on the talented alpine squad, will be freshmen Rod Bicknell, Middlebury, Vt; Brad Boyce, Sunapee, N.H.; Dave Gavett, Wilmington, Vt; and John Jacobs, Glens Falls, N.Y.

continued on p. 15

basketball: a year of ups and downs

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The basketball team ended a frustrating year of ups and downs by losing its final three games of the season. Defeats at the hands of UVM, St. Lawrence, and RPI ended a disappointing 9-14 season with a week the Panthers would rather forget. In each of the games last week, Middlebury was able to take more shots and get more offensive rebounds than the opposition, but cold shooting proved decisive in sending the Panthers to their first losing record in four years.

UVM defeated Middlebury last Wednesday in a game which wasn't as close as the 67-64 score might indicate. The Catamounts were in control most of the way, although the Panthers hung tough and refused to fold. With Midd down 10-9, Ben Davidson picked up his third personal foul at 14:06. With Davidson on the bench, UVM ran off 13 straight points in less than five minutes. When Dana Eglinton finally hit a jumper to cut the Vermont lead to 24-15, it ended a stretch of 9:25 without a Middlebury field goal.

The Panthers' luck changed during the last five minutes, and Midd cut the deficit to 32-31 by scoring the last eight points of the half. Ben Davidson's follow shot at 17:28 put the Panthers down by four, but Midd then went 7:36 without another bucket. During this stretch, Davidson fouled out and Vermont enjoyed its biggest lead of the night at 51-37. Middlebury cut it to 51-44 in three minutes, and then the team traded baskets for four more minutes. Forward Jack Kirsch got hot and scored six straight to put Midd down by 63-60 with 1:10 left.

The Panthers pressed but were forced to foul, and the rally fell short. Nelson and Kirsch led the Panthers with 13 apiece. Pentkowski had 11 points, and 9 rebounds. Davidson hit on 4 of 5 for eight points, but foul trouble reduced his effectiveness. The shooting percentages clearly determined the outcome, with Vermont's 54% to Midd's 37% more than compensating for the Panthers' edge at the foul line.

Middlebury next bowed to 17-5 NCAA tournament-bound St. Lawrence in the final home game of the year. Midd played a strong defensive game in the first half, but the offense was sorely lacking. The Panthers played a box and one and then suddenly switched to a man-to-man, with Dave Pentkowski doing an excellent job of containing freshman standout Eric Pritchard. The Larries employed a 1-2-2 press which forced Midd into several turnovers and helped the visitors gain a 32-26 lead at the half.

After Ben Davidson was forced to the bench with his fourth personal foul at 18:00. the Larries were able to control the boards and run better from the 1-3-1 zone they used in the second half. St. Lawrence moved from a 42-34 advantage to a 60-43 lead at 7:20. The Panthers then began to crash the offensive boards consistently and the gap was cut to six. It was too much of a deficit, however, as St. Lawrence hung on for a 76-68 win.

Midd had a 29-15 advantage off the offensive boards and took more shots, but the ball just wouldn't go in. The Panthers shot a dismal 35% conpared to 48% for the visitors. Not even 12 for 12 from the line made any difference. Nelson hit over the zone for 20 points and also had 11 rebounds. Pentkowski had 14 points, while Kirsch had 10 plus eight rebounds.

The Panthers closed out the season with a 95-74 loss at the hands of RPI. Middlebury was able to stay with the Engineers for most of the first half, but an 8-1 spurt in the final two and a half minutes helped the home club to a 44-37 cushion at the half.

Down 62-51, the Panthers' Pentkowski was forced to leave at 11:58 with his fourth foul. The Engineers ran off seven straight for an 18-point bulge, and Midd never got closer than 16 the rest of the way. RPI hit on 51% of its shots to 38% for the luckless Panthers. Tom Juknis had 33 enroute to breaking the thousand-point barrier, while Pentkowski led Midd with 15. Ben Davidson, who showed he could play when not in foul trouble, had 14 points and eight rebounds, in his best effort of the season.

Kevin Cummings (12) and Dave Nelson (11) also hit in double figures. James Reese equaled his season high of 11 in a fine all-around game, and Zenon Smotrycz had six in spelling Davidson. Bruce Collamore had three, and Jack Kirsch had two in his final game for Middlebury.

Individual Highlights

Kevin Cummings - 16.3 avg; 41% fgpct; 69% ft.pct; led team with 159 field goals; second in free throws with 57.

Dave Pentkowski - 15.7 avg. 42% fgpct; 67% ft.pct; led team with 112 assists and 104 foul shots; second in defensive rebounds with 104.

Dave Nelson - 13.2 avg; 42% fgpct; 74% ft.pct. (tops on team); leading rebounder with 65 off. and 108 def; second in field goals with 130.

Ben Davidson - 84 avg; 48% fg. pct. (second on squad); 68% ft. pct.

Jack Kirsch - 78 avg; 50% fg.pct. (team leader); 70% ft. pct; second with 48 off. rebounds.

Dana Eglinton - 3.9 avg; 39% fgpct; 69% ft.pct; only sub to play in every game.

James Reese - 3.2 avg; 44% fgpct; 72% ft. pct.

Zenon Strycz (4 avg), Bruce Collamore (2.1), and Bill Nordengren (1.3) all played for the A and B teams but saw limited varsity action.

In addition to the above, Mike Cummings will also return next season after a semester in England.

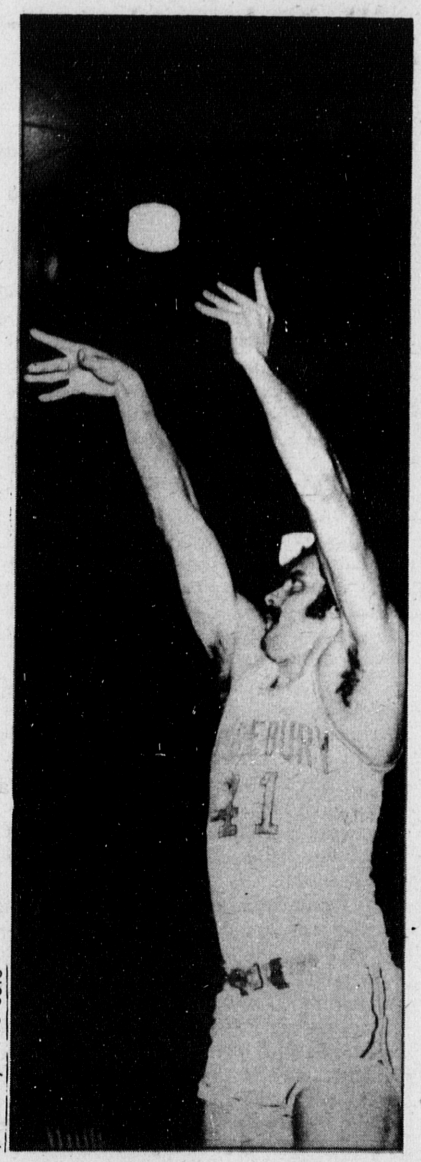

photo by dave cote

Midd. vs. S.L.U. on March 1; Jack Kirsch

"b" hockey: unified efforts

By TERRY BAER

The Freshman Hockey Team ended its season on a note highly encouraging to the future of Middlebury Hockey. After a disappointing loss to RPI, which broke a six game winning streak including an impressive victory over UVM, the Panthers whipped Plattsburgh State in a 7-1 parade of heady potential.

At UVM's Gutterson Field House, the Panthers faced one of their season's toughest foes and more than sufficiently met the challenge to walk away with a prestigious 3-2 upset. At the end of the first period, the Frosh had taken a 1-0 lead on a power play goal off the stick of Barry Crump from Graham MacFarlane.

In the second period, UVM came back with two goals on break aways to lead 2-1 at the frame's end. But while holding the Catamounts scoreless in the third period, the Panthers cashed in for two more goals. Robie Connerty scored first, and Babe Ceglarski notched the winning talley.

That final period was marked by some unbelievable penalty killing by Connerty and Ollie Maggard. Greg Adams also played a fine game in the nets hinting at an adequate replacement for the Varsity's graduating Perlman.

Against RPI, the Panthers played a consistently strong offensive game, but allowed the Engineers to carve a 7-3 win out of an overanxious attack that left the defense flat. Consequently, the score was far from indicative of the Panther's game.

Middlebury started out with fast, determined hockey, but RPI scored with only 35 seconds left in the first period to take the lead and a crucial psychological edge into the locker room.

In the second period, the Frosh dominated the ice putting constant pressure on the RPI goalie, but they could not seem to find the key to scoring. The Engineers' defense finally cracked, and the Panthers scored twice in succession as Lonnie Matalon netted a solo effort and Barry Sullivan, Barry Crump, and Buzzy Willard combined for the other. But RPI again took advantage of the closing minutes to talley, adding two quick ones to again salvage the end-period lead.

As the third period opened, both teams traded goals to up the score 4-3, but then the Panthers ran into difficulties that had similarly plagued the UVM and earlier contests. Anxious to tie the game on a power play opportunity, the Panthers unwittingly gave the Engineers a man-down break away that found paydirt. Two more times the Engineers scored on to walk off with a 7-3 victory that was needless and frustrating.

Coach Pfeiffer mentioned that the RPI squad was made up of several outstanding individuals who, when given the slightest chance, could score unassisted. He noted that such individual efforts, especially in the third period, rather than team skating made the difference in the game.

The "B" Team's final game of the season was a 7-1 rout of Plattsburgh. Overcoming the disappointing loss to RPI, the Panthers showed little mercy as they blasted the New York Staters from one blue line to the other.

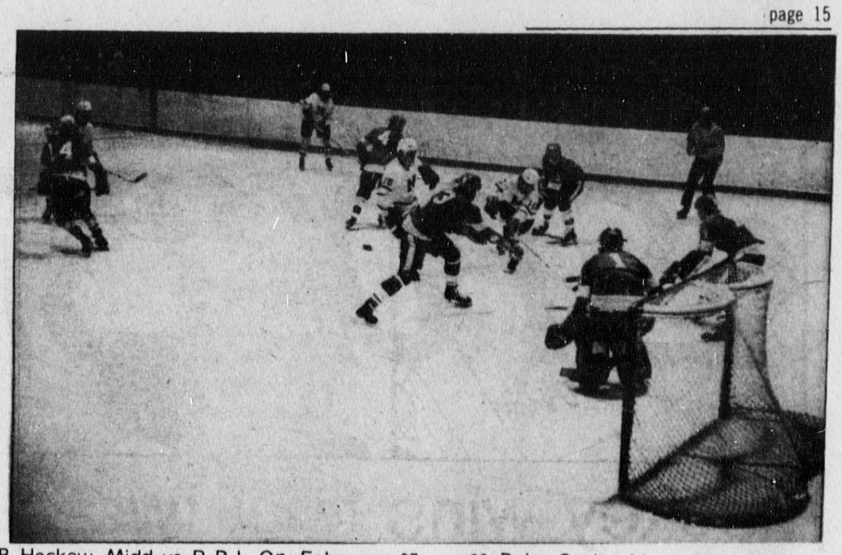

photo by dave cote

B Hockey: Midd. vs. R.P.I. On February 27; no. 10 Babe Ceglarski, no. 15 Graham MacFarlane, no.22 Barry Crump, no.3 Dana Tufts.

After two periods, the Panthers led 4-0. Barry Sullivan scored in the first period along with Ken Horner who had an assist from Maggard. In the second frame, Peter Osborne scored his first of two goals for the day, and Sullivan got his second.

A power play in the third period resulted in Plattsburgh's only goal. That power play goal was the first against the Panthers in seven games. The Midd squad had shut-out such opponents as UVM, Dartmouth, and Williams in man-down situations.

The Panthers then proceeded to score three more times to finalize the score. Rounding out the scoring credits were MacFarlane, Osborne, and Willard with assists to MacFarlane and Crump.

Coach Pfeiffer summed up the season noting that in lieu of any distinguishably outstanding individuals, the team had matured into a powerfully unified effort. In the early going when they weren't pulling together, their record languished at 1-4, but once they realized each other's abilities and potential as complimentary units they started to click.

An 8-5 record is not at all bad, and looks even better when you consider that the Freshmen won seven of their last eight games. Pfeiffer concluded that the team has some good talent and that if they continue to perform together with the same enthusiasm and determination they showed this season, the Middlebury hockey program could easily become a power in New England.

"b" basketball

By SCOTT ADLER

The "B" basketball team finished its best season in Middlebury history on a somewhat disappointing note last week. After setting a record winning streak of seven games, the baby hoopsters lost to a tough St.Michael's team. The .750 winning percentage is one of the better records of Panther teams this winter, and a fine tribute to Coach Hindley, who will not be returning next year.

Emphasizing good defense, hustle, and a healthy height advantage on the front line, the Panthers had the trademark of a Hindley team: a minimum of mistakes at both ends of the court. Center Zenon Smotrycz and forwards Bruce Collamore and Bill Nordengren presented a united frontcourt which averaged over 6'6". The starting team was filled out by backcourtmen John Clemency and Luciano Nicasio.

While the Panthers tended to fatten their record against such teams as Johnson State and Plattsburgh, they have gained experience scrimmaging against the varsity team in practice. This presents an interesting paradox for the varsity's Coach Lawson, as the varsity team loses only one senior to graduation this year. With "B" team talent to strengthen the varsity bench next year, there seems to be no reason why Middlebury should not have an outstanding season. Certainly this year's varsity record is no indication of the team's potential.

Through the "B" basketball team is not the most well-known or well-supported Middlebury team, congratulations are certainly in order for each member and its coach.

skiers...

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Nordic combined skiers in the jump and cross-country include senior captain Dave Lantz, Newport, N.H., and sophomore Craig Ward, Free Union, Va. Freshman Brant McDougall, Brockville, Ont. is the Panthers top cross-country racer, and rounding out the jumping team are sophomore Tom Fulton and freshman Peter Guest, both of Hanover, N.H.

The NCAA schedule of events has the downhill set for Thursday morning and the cross-country in the afternoon. Slalom is on tap Friday and the jumping will be held on a 50-meter facility on Saturday.

intramurals

By DAVE MINOT

All regular season Intramural Hockey games were completed last week; this week the 1974 Intramural Hockey Playoffs are underway. The "A" Division teams were idle last week having completed their season the previous week. Last year's champions ASP I took first place posting a perfect 6-0-0 record; they are followed by Sig Ep I with a 3-2-1 record. DU I and Independent Red round out the division taking third and fourth places respectively.

In the "B" Division, KDR I completed a perfect 7-0-0 season by defeating Chi Psi, 5-3. Goals for KDR were by Bruce Burdette (2), Rick Stout, Peter Cullinan, and Bob Gustavson. Goals for Chi Psi were by Bruce Brickman, Larry Athan, and Bruce Pinsky.

ASP II took second place in the "B" Division by defeating now third place Independent blue, 3-2. Goals for Slug were by Kevin Furlong, Tim Metzger, and Tony Mac Donald. Goals for Independent Blue came off the sticks of John Lambert and Scott Whittemore.

In the "C" Division, idle KDR II had already wrapped up first place with a 5-1 record. Hepburn secured second place by defeating Independent Gold 4-3 in overtime. Joe Paladino got the hat trick for Hepburn, and Andy Taylor added a goal. Goals for Independent Gold were by Bob Bower, Keith Kosco, and Mitch Pulver.

The "A" and "B" Division combined playoffs finals will be played this Thursday afternoon at 4:15, with a third place consolation game scheduled for 5:15. The finals promises to be every bit as exciting as the Slug vs. Independents game of last year; everyone is welcome to attend!!!

Looking at the last two weeks of Intramural Basketball, ASP I is on top of the "A" Division with a 10-0 record. They notched victories over Independent V (58-29) and Independent VIII (55-24). Charlie Jackson continues to pace the Slug scoring attack; Bill Maher, Andy Jackson, and Tim Rubb are also scoring well.

DU I is in second place with an 8-1 record, defeating Independent VIII (35-30) and KDR I (49-40). DU is lead by Geno Concepcion and Calvin Johnson who share the bulk of DU's scoring attack.

Independent I is close behind in third place with a 7-2 record. Recently, they defeated Independent V (48-43). They feature a well-balanced scoring attack but are clearly led by Al Turner, who had high scoring honors in that game with thirteen points.

In the "B" Division, a two-way tie was broken between Faculty-Staff and Independent IV when Independent IV defeated the Faculty-Staff 53-52. Messrs. Hindley and Sunheim were hot for the faculty, but Independent IV, led by Brian Lewis, George Yeager, and Kevin Candon were able to pull it out at the wire.

Third place Independent VI sports a 7-1 record also, posting a victory over Chateau, 50-36. Steve Smith and Duane Brown each scored 13 points for Independent VI, while Bill Spencer dropped in 13 for Chateau.

Please Note: Entry blanks for Intramural skiing, swimming, and volleyball will be available in the Field House lobby tomorrow. Those interested in Intramural skiing should put together a team immediately. The other sports will begin somewhat later.

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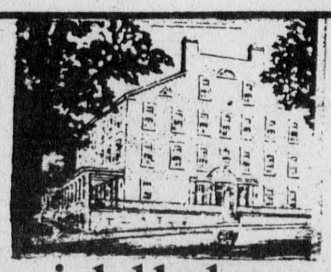
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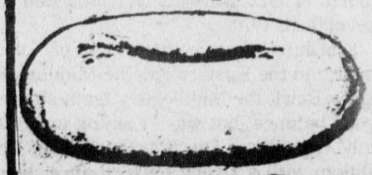
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tenure...

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member. Middlebury has a guideline of 50% for the ratio of tenured faculty to total faculty positions in a department. While this does not have any effect on the length of time before a tenure decision is made, it may prevent a faculty member from being considered for tenure altogether.

Reappointment Procedure

The College Handbook outlines the process by which reappointment and tenure decisions are made. According to College policy, a department chairman must make a recommendation to the President on appointment, promotion and tenure for all members of a department. In cases of reappointment, the chairman must solicit the opinions of the tenured members of the department. Student opinion is sought in both tenure and reappointment decisions.

After the department chairman makes a recommendation, the President consults with the Subcommittee on Tenure and Promotions (STP) of the Faculty Council. The Subcommittee is comprised of the three full professors of the Senior Faculty Council, who this year are Professors George Saul (Biology), Jack Craven (Economics), and Howard Munford (American Literature). They review the chairman's recommendation and all other pertinent information and then make their own recommendation to the President. Finally, the President makes a decision, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

The STP instituted a policy this year for the first time which allowed those under consideration for reappointment to consult with a member of the Subcommittee in person. This allowed faculty members under review to add whatever information they felt might be beneficial to them and helpful to the committee in its deliberations.

A full description of the tenure and reappointment policy and procedure at Middlebury College may be found on pages 4 through 8 of the Handbook.

Tenure Decisions

Mr. Edward Knox, chairman of the French Department, was the only professor granted tenure this year. He had no comment on the decision.

Mr. George Motolanez (Russian) was denied tenure. He was given a one-year terminal contract. He has, however, been granted leave for the winter and spring semesters of the 1974-75 academic year. He felt strongly that he was "in no way shafted" by the Russian department or by the College. He said he was looking forward to catching up on his research and "getting back into the mainstream."

Mr. Bradford Wright (Physics) was also denied tenure. He too received a one-year terminal contract. He said he was "very high on (his) department. I don't want to give the impressions that there's a conflict here."

Wright knew last October that he would not be granted tenure. As for the present tenure system, Wright recommends that the department chairman be "obliged to inform the members of the department of his decision" to recommend or not recommend a department member for tenure. A departmental meeting to announce such decisions could serve as a time for the chairman to give reasons for the decision. Wright feels that this would be informative for a teacher's colleagues and would help to quash rumors surrounding tenure and reappointment decisions.

Despite persistent rumors to the contrary, Mr. Murray Dry (Political Science) was not considered for tenure this year. He will be considered next year.

The Political Science department is currently attempting to create another tenured position in its ranks. Fifty per cent of the department is now tenured, conforming exactly to the College's guidelines. Mr. Paul Nelson, chairman of the department, explained that the department has a request before the Teaching Resources Council, the Senior Faculty Council and President Armstrong to add another tenure slot in the department. Nelson said that no decision had been made on that request, although discussions about it were initiated last spring. Nelson suggested that the three parties concerned were waiting until Dry actually came up for tenure consideration before making their decision. He noted that waiting until next year would make the decision on another tenured position less of a "theoretical" consideration and more a consideration of Dry's teaching abilities.

Some Faculty Leaving

Several faculty members will not be returning next year, for a variety of reasons.

Mr. Joe Waters (Economics) said he would have been given a one-year terminal contract for next year, but he has found a job doing research with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Norman Pereira (History) received a one-year terminal contract, but will be leaving at the end of this year instead. He will take up a post next year at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia, teaching Russian History. The official reasons for his non-reappointment, he said, center around "staffing considerations" in the History department. The department is not sure, Pereira explained, what courses it would offer in the future, and so was unable to know if Pereira's knowledge of Russian history would be necessary.

Mr. David Stameshkin (History) will leave Middlebury College next year. He was originally a replacement in his department for Mr. Travis Jacobs who was on leave in 1972-3. This year he has replaced Mr. William Catton who is on sabbatical.

Mr. Henry Peiter, also of the History department, will be leaving next year. He was appointed this year as a one-year substitute in the department. He plans to teach at another institution next fall.

Ms. Judy Gibbons (Psychology) was not rehired for next year. She came this year as a replacement for Mr. Louis Pellegrino. Pellegrino will not return next year, according to Gibbons, but she was not considered for reappointment as his substitute.

A number of faculty members received one and two year terminal contracts this year.

Ms. Judith McDaniel was reappointed for one more year as a replacement in the English department.

Ms. Anne Stern was given a terminal contract for next year in the French department.

Ms. Joan Schneider was given a terminal contract for one year in the Economics department. She will not continue, she said, as Assistant to the Dean of the Faculty, a position she was appointed to last year. She expects to have a full teaching load in her department.

Mr. Michael Greenwood (Biology) signed a two-year contract with the College this year. After that time he will leave because his department is "tenured up."

Reappointments

By far the largest number of contracts received this year were one-year reappointments. In general, faculty members who have not completed their doctoral dissertations are granted one-year reappointments until their theses are completed. Faculty members in this category include: Mr. Patrick Cooney (Physics), Mr. John Creasy (Geology), Mr. Donald Dixon (Political Science), Mr. Wayne Bell (Biology), Mr. John Hunisak (Art), Mr. Roberto Veguez (Spanish), Mr. Tom Clark (Geography), Mr. Rick Halpern (English). All were reappointed as Instructors.

Mr. Alan Stone was reappointed for one year as a Lecturer in Art.

Ms. Christine Lister was reappointed for one year as an Instructor in Dance, although no PhD is granted in Dance. She has a M. F. A. degree in Dance.

According to one member of the French department, Mr. Roland Simon has been reappointed for one year in that department. Simon is on sabbatical this month and was unavailable for confirmation. The department spokesman said that Simon's contract includes teaching and administrative responsibility in the French Summer School, and is therefore different from most other faculty contracts.

Faculty members reappointed for two years, with no termination date in their contracts, were as follows.

Mr. Stephen Rockefeller (Religion) was reappointed for two years, but will be on leave next year. That year will count, he said, as one of the two years covered by his contract.

Ms. Carol Rifelj (French) was reappointed for two years.

Mr. David Rosenberg was reappointed in Political Science, as was Mr. John Emerson in the Mathematics department.

Mr. William Nye was reappointed for next year. Shortly after he was notified of his contract renewal, Nye completed his doctoral thesis. He is currently "renegotiating" his contract with "certain individuals", and he declined to comment further.

Mr. Reuben Rainey (Religion) has been recommended for reappointment next year by his department chairman, but has received no contract yet. He has been a replacement for members of the Religion department for the past two years, and hopes to continue on in that capacity next year.

It was noted that faculty members were almost unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with the way in which they were treated by the Administration and the Faculty Council. While many said they were personally opposed to the College's tenure system, and many pointed out the frustrations faced particularly by junior faculty, who feel that the tenure system discriminates against them, a vast majority felt that the Administration had dealt with them openly and honestly in the reappointment process. No instructor could point to an instance where the Administration had broken its promise as to what an individual could expect in the way of tenure.

However, one faculty member, who was reappointed for next year, seemed to express the sentiments of many of his colleagues when he said that the College's tenure system "sucks."

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